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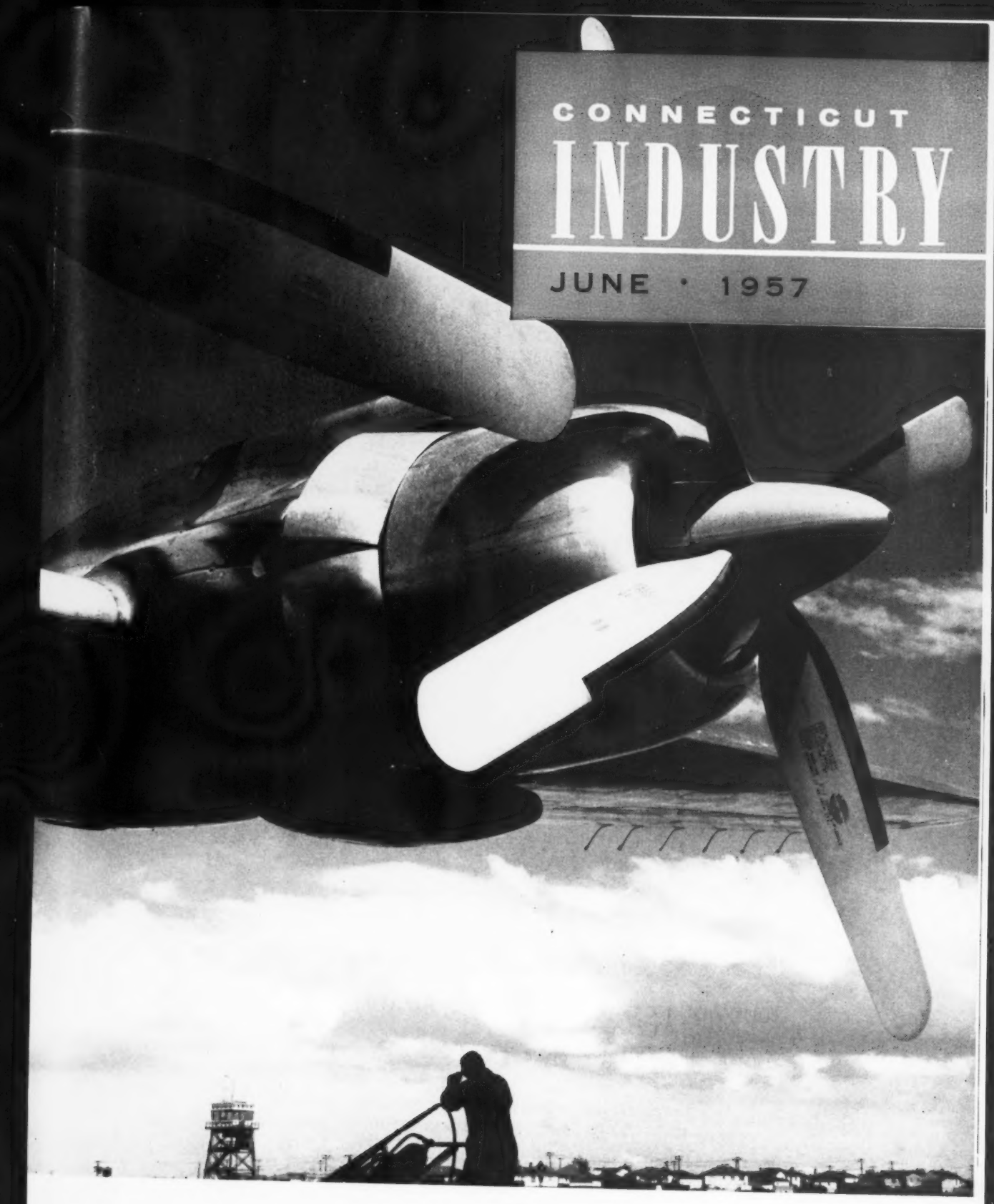

PACEMAKER OF
THE AIR AGE Page 6

How far can you telephone for the cost of a business letter?

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THE SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND **TELEPHONE** COMPANY

CONNECTICUT
INDUSTRY

JUNE 1957
VOLUME 35 NUMBER 6

THIS MONTH'S front cover photo shows a dural-bladed propeller on a Douglas DC-7C airliner. Hydromatic propellers by Hamilton Standard Division, United Aircraft Corporation, equip nearly 90 per cent of the world's commercial transport aircraft today.

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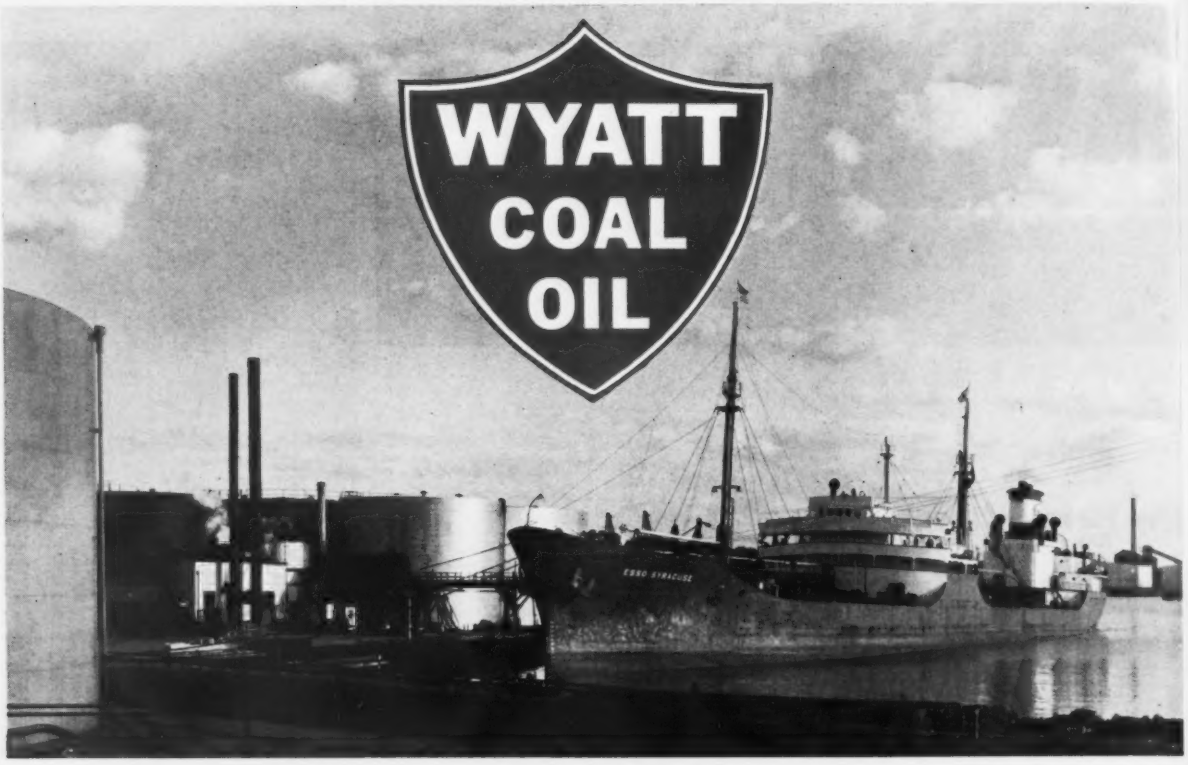

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The "Esso Syracuse" is 547 feet long, has a 70 foot beam and draws 30 feet of water. It took 5 days for the 1820 mile trip from Aruba, N.W.I. to New Haven and its average speed was approximately 15 knots. This tanker discharged 5,000,000 gallons of Bunker "C" on this trip.

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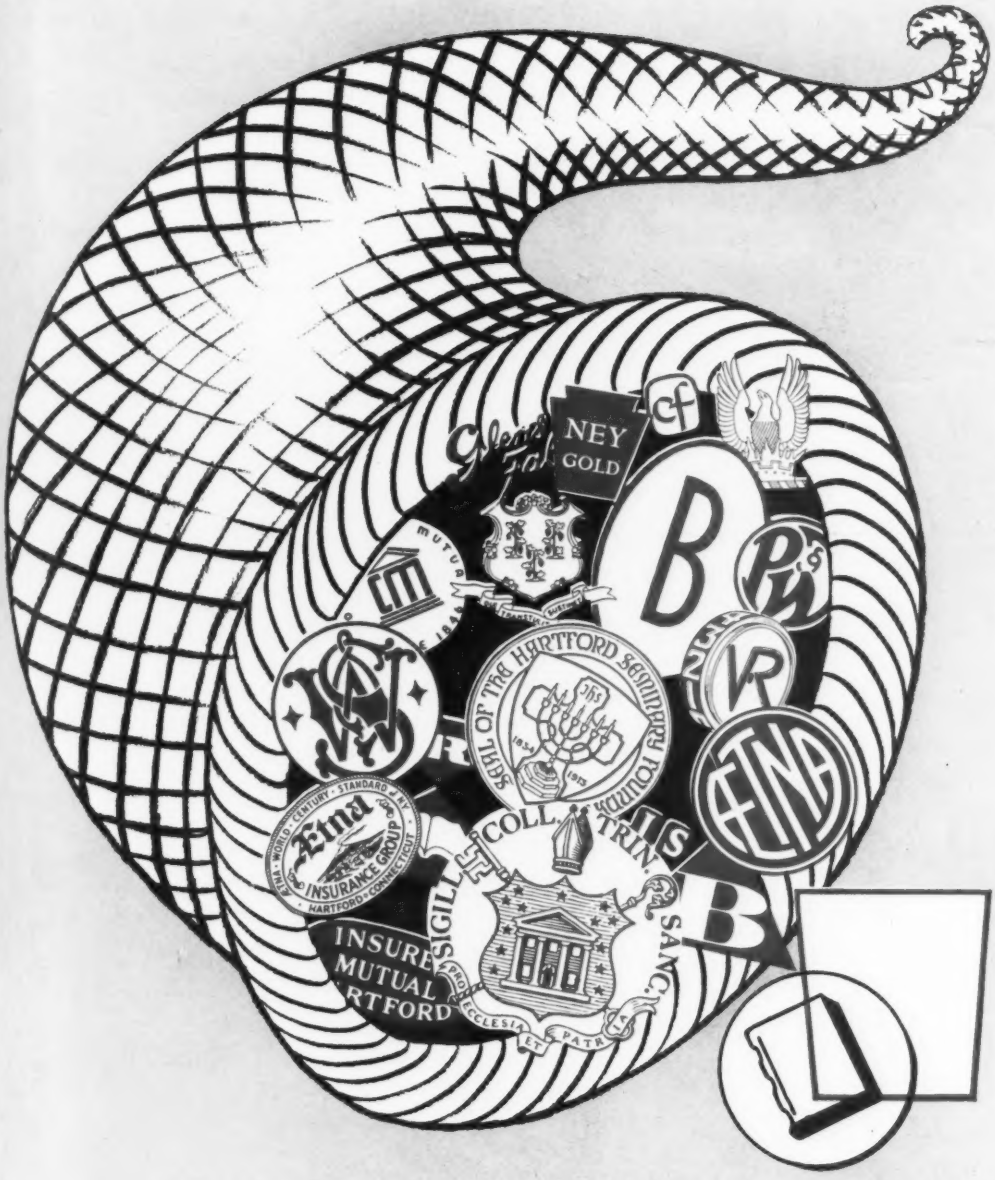

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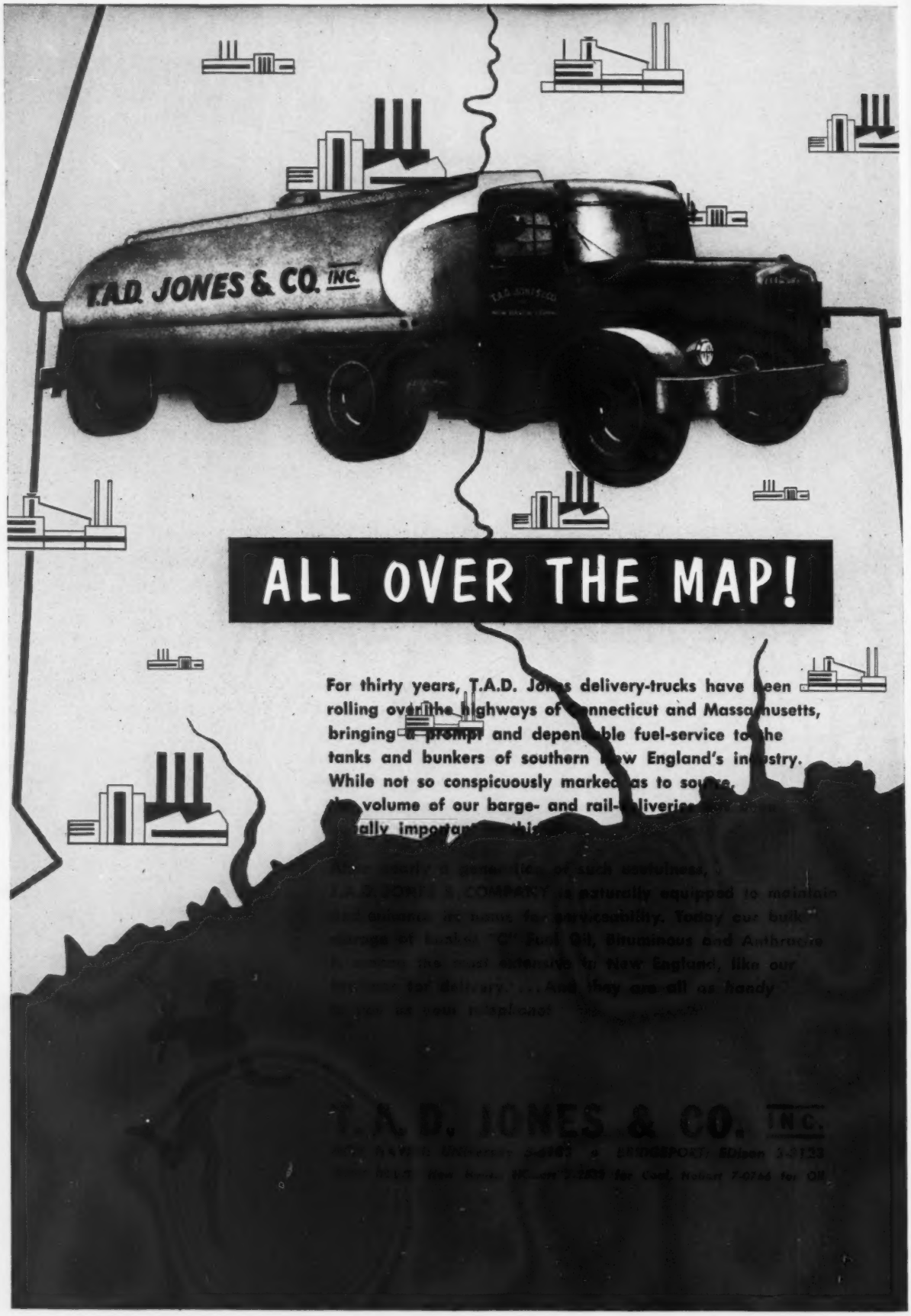
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"Lord Beveridge Has Betrayed Us!"

By FRED G. CLARK and RICHARD STANTON RIMANOCZY**

♦ ONE of the most persuasive architects of England's Welfare State was Sir William Beveridge, (now Lord Beveridge) former Vice President of The Liberal Party.

His plan (known as Full Employment In A Free Society) called on government to make certain—without interfering with the people's liberty—that there were always more jobs looking for people than there were people looking for jobs.

This was to be done by keeping government spending at a level that would, at all times, insure a labor shortage.

For the past ten years that is what the British Government has been doing, and Lord Beveridge (now retired) has had the privilege of living under his own plan.

It was a great shock, therefor, to his followers when he recently reversed himself.

This reversal occurred in the course of an address made before The Radical Reform Group Conference October 1956, in London.

In this speech Lord Beveridge referred to his modest financial resources at the time of his retirement as *"enough thousand pounds to feel fairly happy for my future."*

"But" he continued, *"now each of these pounds is worth 6 shillings 8 pence.* Our plans for useful old age are all going haywire."*

Before getting to the "punch line" of his remarks we should mention that Beveridge's plan did not anticipate that, with a continuing manpower shortage, labor would continually raise its demands (deserved or undeserved) and employers would have to meet these demands in order to keep enough employees to operate their plants.

The inevitable result would be higher prices to the customer.

Lord Beveridge now realizes this.

Continuing his speech, he said *"The underlying reason is the claims of each industry to fix its own money wages by sovereign action. Under full employment that is leading to the destruction of the value of money and is spreading widespread poverty among all who are trying to live on savings or fixed pensions."*

"Sovereign action" as used here, means wage agreements arrived at freely between workers and management, a freedom which Lord Beveridge's plan specifically protected.

Here we have a typical example of the age-old failure of "gentle" Socialism, the kind that promises to give the people everything without destroying individual freedom.

It won't work because *to relieve people from the hazards of employment, government must command the people's total obedience.*

Had the British government *fixed wages* and *frozen the workers to their jobs,* as does the Russian government, Lord Beveridge's plan could have operated without inflation—*and without freedom.*

Unfortunately for the British people, Lord Beveridge's change of heart does not change the problem created by his plan.

The minds of the people of Britain have been fed a subtle poison—more money without more production.

Human nature, once seduced by government aid, finds it very difficult to unseduce itself.

The Conservative Party, which has been in power since 1951, has been able to make very few changes in the Socialist pattern of life which it inherited, because the majority of the British people *like the idea* of letting the government take responsibility for their problems.

But how about the minority who have enough faith in themselves to assume responsibility for their own welfare?

Therein lies one of Britain's most serious problems: *These people are leaving England in droves.*

Of the 20,000 who apply every week for emigration permits, most of the men are young, skilled technicians seeking a better life elsewhere.

The damage that the exodus of this precious manpower could do to Britain's future is incalculable.

What is the solution?

It does not lie in politics because politicians will always do what the majority desires.

It lies in education—in changing British public opinion regarding the advantages of hard work and high productivity.

Present opinion can be judged by an informal survey of factory workers in the London area in the summer of 1956 by one of the authors of this piece.

A cross section of factory employees was asked "What difference do you think it would make in your scale of living if you were to double your hourly output?"

The overwhelming answer was "No difference."

And as long as they believe *that,* they cannot be blamed for voting as they do. ♦

* This is about 1/3 its former value.

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PACEMAKER

OF THE AIR AGE

■ ON April 6, 1924, four Army Air Corps Douglas biplanes took off from Seattle on the first 'round-the-world flight. Two of them finished the trip, arriving back in Seattle September 28 after a courageous struggle of over five months. Their total flying time: 371 hours.

In 1927 Charles A. Lindbergh flew the *Spirit of St. Louis* from New York to Paris in 33 hours 30 minutes.

In 1957 three Air Force Boeing B-52 jet bombers circled the globe non-stop in 45 hours 19 minutes!

Ladders of Progress

These epic flights, reflecting aviation's amazing progress, had this in common: Each was helped substantially by products of a company that has become one of Connecticut's leading industrial firms. The wooden propellers of the Douglas planes were built by Hamilton Aero Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee. A metal propeller produced by Standard Steel Propeller Company, Pittsburgh, propelled the *Spirit of St. Louis* across the ocean. Both companies were forebears of Hamilton Standard, division of United Aircraft Corporation, Windsor Locks, manufacturer of the fuel controls and starters which are standard equipment aboard the eight-jet B-52s.

Propellers built by Hamilton Aero and Standard Steel equipped most of the aircraft of their day. Hamilton's wooden propellers were the first to fly over the Atlantic (on the Navy's famed Curtiss NC-4 in 1919) as well as being the first to fly around the world. Besides Lindbergh, many other aviation immortals, including Byrd, Wilkins and Kingsford-Smith, relied on Standard Steel's adjustable propellers. The two companies were merged as Hamilton Standard Propeller Corporation in 1929 in Pittsburgh and became a subsidiary of United Aircraft and Transport Corporation. Hamilton Standard was moved to East Hartford, Connecticut in 1931 and became a division of United Aircraft Corporation in 1934.

From the wooden propeller of aviation's early years to the approaching age of commercial jets, Hamilton Standard's propeller and equipment advances have been known, as the company's slogan says, "Wherever Man Flies."

Hamilton Standard propeller pioneering has paced aviation's progress for many years. For developing the first practical propeller whose blade pitch could be controlled in flight, Hamilton Standard won the coveted Collier Trophy for 1933. Controllable propellers and the later Constant Speed propellers, first "automatic gear shift" of the air, equipped the leading military, commercial and record-breaking racing aircraft of the 1930's. In 1937 the company's feathering Hydromatic propeller brought new advances to aviation safety. Reverse thrust, a feature that greatly increases safety during landings, was announced by Hamilton Standard in 1946. Hamilton Standard also developed propeller synchronizing for multi-engined airplanes, a hollow steel propeller blade and electric de-icing for blades. Many of the great gains in aircraft performance, dependability, economy and safety of the past quarter century would have been impossible without the pioneering work represented in these propeller developments.

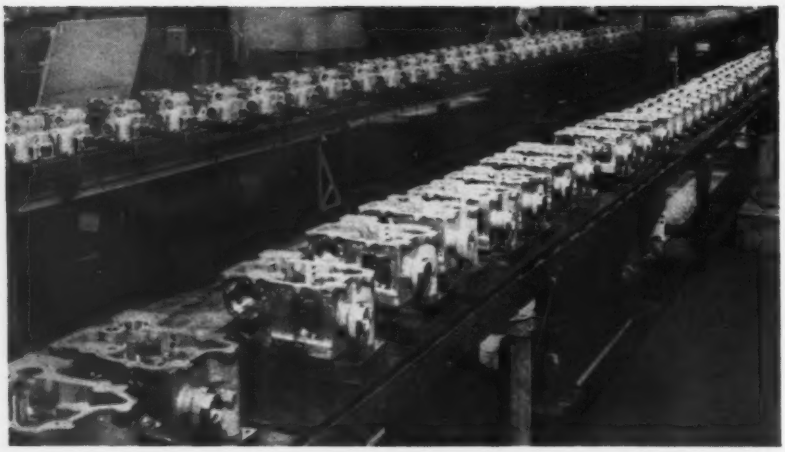
On the Fighting Fronts

World War II found Hamilton Standard propellers on the fighting fronts around the world. Of all the propellers on Allied combat aircraft, transports and trainers, 75 per cent bore the Hamilton Standard label. A production miracle made this possible as propellers poured from the main plant in East Hartford, from three satellite plants in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and from the plants of three American and one Canadian licensees.

Today the company's Hydromatics fly on approximately 90 per cent of the world's commercial airliners, and even in the "jet age" propeller production remains high as the airlines continue to buy such modern piston-powered transports as the Douglas DC-6 and

Engineering: Analogue computer (above) provides Hamilton Standard enigneers with fast, accurate answers to many highly-complex problems of design. Product diversification program and continued development of propellers have necessitated the most intensive engineering effort in the company's history.

Modern Plant: Helicopter view of Hamilton Standard's main plant at Bradley Field in Windsor Locks shows 410,000 square-foot factory addition nearing completion at rear of plant. Development test laboratories are at right.



Manufacturing: Flanked by new machines especially tooled to meet the changing manufacturing requirements brought on by the jet age, partially completed fuel control housings move along conveyor lines.

DC-7, the Lockheed Super-Constellation and the Convair 440.

Claim Staked in Jet Age

In 1948 Hamilton Standard's management made what was probably the most far-reaching decision of the company's history—the decision to diversify its products by staking out a claim in the jet age. This led to development and production of such key jet products as fuel controls, cabin air conditioning, pressurization and temperature control systems, turbine engine starters, pneumatic valves and hydraulic pumps. One or more of these products are either installed in or on order for some 50 different aircraft models from missiles and fighters to the largest bomber. Included are the world's fastest fighter (Lockheed's F-104 Starfighter), the world's first supersonic bomber (Convair's B-58 Hustler) and the largest bomber (the globe-girdling B-52).

In addition, the new products opened up new avenues into the coming commercial jet era. Hamilton Standard, for example, has been selected to supply the air conditioning, pressurization and temperature control systems for the projected Convair 880 jet transport as well as air conditioning and pressurization for the Boeing 707 jet airliner ordered by Trans-World Airlines. Hamilton Standard is further linked with the approaching age of commercial jets through use of its fuel controls on the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft engines which will power the fleets of Douglas DC-8 and Boeing 707 jets on order by many domestic and foreign airlines.

Hamilton Standard's product diversification program has been one of the most successful in the aircraft industry. Sales of equipment for jet aircraft in 1956 exceeded the division's total propeller sales for 1948, the year the company entered the new field. Approximately one-third of its manufacturing space and two-thirds of its experimental space are now devoted to the jet products. Moreover, a 410,000-square foot plant addition, scheduled for completion in August 1957, will be chiefly for the manufacture of jet engine fuel controls.

New Plant for New Demands

"One of the ten outstanding plants in the country"—that was the way

(Continued on page 30)

Commerical Turbojets: Hamilton Standard air conditioning, pressurization and temperature control systems, fuel controls and starters will equip many of the airliners of the coming commercial jet age. Boeing 707 prototype, America's first jet transport, shown here, has Hamilton Standard fuel controls and starters.

Military Turbojets: Convair B-58 Hustler, (right above), first supersonic bomber, has Hamilton Standard air conditioning and pressurization system, hydraulic pumps and pneumatic starters. Hamilton Standard jet products are now installed in or specified for some 50 different aircraft models.

Propeller-Turbine Engines: Hamilton Standard Turbo-Hydromatic propellers shown at the right on the Lockheed YC-121F have passed operational tests with special Air Force test squadron during the past year.

Shown discussing conference information with Paul W. Rhame, general manager, and Robert T. Collins, general sales manager, are several conference participants. Left to right are R. W. Wilson, Kaman Aircraft, Bloomfield; R. A. Cahill, Sikorsky Aircraft, Stratford; Messrs. Rhame and Collins; H. P. Reed, Lycoming Division, Avco Mfg. Co., Stratford; E. B. Rosenthal, Hamilton Standard, Windsor Locks; G. G. Smith, United Aircraft, East Hartford.

Reaching Out For Aircraft Ball Bearing Knowledge

■ THE engineering and manufacturing capabilities of New Departure Division of General Motors Corporation, as they relate to the production of precision ball bearings, received the attention of some 200 men from firms which produce aircraft engines and accessories during a two-day conference, conducted at Hartford in April.

Arranged under sponsorship of New Departure, the conference sessions, held at the Statler hotel, brought together top management and engineering personnel from aircraft companies located in many states. Sizeable groups came from concerns in Connecticut and as far west as California.

The conference, requiring many weeks of planning, was set up to accomplish three basic objectives, each of which was convincingly attained, according to the program participants. The objectives, listed by the GM Division's general manager, Paul W. Rhame, were, (1) To develop mutual understanding and knowledge of the engineering problems of today and tomorrow related to the application of ball bearings in aircraft engines and accessories, (2) To develop concrete ideas for solving the engineering problems; (3) To add aircraft ball bearing engineering knowledge to the background and experience of conference participants.

Much valuable information on aircraft bearings was exchanged during panel discussions in which both New Departure and representatives from aircraft bearing users took part. The discussions covered such subjects as engine bearings, auxiliary turbine bearings and accessory bearings.

The morning hours of the second day of the conference were spent touring New Departure's expansive and modern engineering facilities and manufacturing areas at its Bristol plant. Following the tour, the men returned to the Statler for the concluding afternoon program, which highlighted advanced engineering activity of New Departure in the aircraft bearing field.

As was the custom in connection with other similar conferences, held previously at the Statler under direction of New Departure for groups from machine tool, electric motor and distribution fields, a dinner on the first evening proved an outstanding event. Principal speaker was Dr. R. C. S. Young, director of admissions at the

(Continued on page 30)

Conference speaker, Dr. R. C. S. Young, University of Georgia told listeners how opportunities in America spelled success for him, a native of Scotland. Shown seated at the head table is Harrison Fuller, MAC president.

The Metal Bellows In Your Life

Everyday living, in the home, on the road and in the air, is affected by the products of Bridgeport Thermostat Div., Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Company.

Metal bellows made by Bridgeport Thermostat Division, Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Company.

Selection from thousands of precision assemblies employing metal bellows.

■ THE shiny piece of folded brass shown here is called a metal bellows. Today's typical homemaker, who prizes the automatic washer, dryer, kitchen range, and heating and air conditioning system in her home, probably wouldn't know a metal bellows if she saw one. Nor would the average jet pilot or the head of the household chauffeuring the family auto down Main Street at somewhat less than supersonic speed.

But in each of these modern conveyances and appliances, metal bellows of various sizes and shapes can be found doing an important job of adding comfort, safety and convenience. Briefly, they affect everyone's life.

To design engineers throughout the world, metal bellows often symbolize the simple solution to complex design and control problems, for in many uses they function without electrical energy, air or water pressure. During World War II, one ordnance expert noted, "they can be found on anything that rolls, floats, shoots or flies."

Metal bellows also are another example of inventive genius, having been first developed somewhere around 1903 by a Knoxville, Tennessee, weatherman named Weston M. Fulton.

In recent decades, uses for metal bellows have grown substantially. Bridgeport Thermostat Company, Inc.,

New two-million dollar plant being built by Bridgeport Thermostat Division at Milford.

Craftsmen in completely equipped model shop construct samples of precision controls.

Bank of specialized machines, designed and manufactured at the Bridgeport plant, produce metal bellows.

Precision assemblies employing a metal bellows are shown undergoing final inspection.

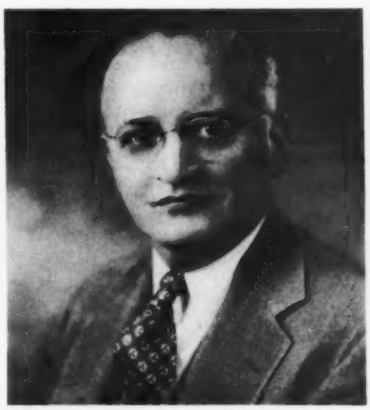
manufacturer of bellows and bellows products, was formed in 1936. The new company occupied a 95,000-square-foot plant on Connecticut Avenue, in Bridgeport. Since 1947 Bridgeport Thermostat has been a division of Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Company.

More Bellows Controls— More Plant

Early this year a new plant at Milford was opened officially, which meant that the massive moving job involving hundreds of tons of precision manufacturing equipment, an entire accounting department, and thousands of records covering three decades of bellows business, was finally completed. The move to the new plant, some six miles from the old one, was made without losing any of the company's 600 employees.

An investment of more than $2-million is represented in the new Milford installation. One of the largest manufacturing units in the area, its 180,000-square-feet of floor area doubles the size of the former plant. A large off-street parking area for employees forms part of the attractively-landscaped fifteen acre site. The plant's own well provides water for refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. A special water treatment unit adjacent to the plant, complete with two settling ponds, had been erected to treat chemical waste, thereby preventing pollution of local streams. Windows at the plant are made of special glare-and-heat reducing glass.

Calling on experience gained as a producer of bellows and complete components employing bellows, Bridgeport Thermostat engineers planned the new plant to include the most up-to-date facilities for precision production. The entire operation is integrated to develop, design and deliver precision controls and components in quantity. Its 600 employees are drawn from one of the nation's great reservoirs of skilled help. In addition to specialized bellows forming machines of its own design, Bridgeport Thermostat has a complete tool-making department, machine shop, screw machine department, modern welding equipment, complete electroplating facilities, engineering and design department, model shop and streamlined production facilities to meet customers' every requirement.



Anthony D. Rapuano, vice president and general manager.

Quality: Key to Success

The quality control department at the plant constantly checks the accuracy of all test fixtures being used. A sealed, air conditioned gauge room in which the atmosphere is humidity and temperature controlled twenty-four hours a day, houses specialists to maintain the accuracy of these measuring devices.

The company's staff of experienced engineers is involved daily with control devices and components for hundreds of different applications. Among its members are experts in each of the major industries where Bridgeport controls perform "miracles" in metal.

New Problems, New Products

Today's high-speed living creates new control and automation problems which concern new metals and alloys; higher pressures and temperatures; corrosive atmospheres; and more durable products that are lighter and smaller. It is in this milieu that the

(Continued on page 50)

The Dickinson boys, John, 14 and Jacques, 8, inspired the development of the Paint-a-Puppet set for rainy day busy work.

New Inventions Solve Rainy Day Problem

Although a small household business today, the Dickinson family project is following the pattern of many Connecticut and out-of-state businesses that started in the kitchen, basement or garage to grow to sizeable corporations now giving jobs to hundreds of thousands of people.

Parents approve of this "treasure" bag.

■ A COUPLE of modern Connecticut Yankees equipped with the ingenuity traditional to the state have given a new twist to an old pattern.

John and Jean Dickinson of New Canaan have four children and, therefore, a rainy day problem. But unlike many parents who merely complain of a lack of the kind of toy that would keep the kids busy all day, the Dickinsons invented one.

Then together with an artist friend they manufactured and are marketing it themselves.

So during the last full week in April, John Dickinson made productive use of a week of vacation from his regular job to make calls on about a hundred Connecticut toy stores.

The Dickinsons' main contribution to parents and the toy industry so far has been a Paint-a-Puppet set, about 25,000 of which have been sold. Another is a bag, just a medium-sized cotton bag with a drawstring, called a "Keepsak." It will hold those small fry treasures that drive parents crazy when they find them all over the house: marbles, crayons, flip cards, etc. The bright colored ditty bags have the names of these objects lettered right on them.

Paint-a-Puppet was invented after the Dickinsons noticed their youngsters liked making puppets but were bored by the somewhat tedious business of making the head out of paper-maché. So they had a head made up of molded rubber, added a simple garment, non-poisonous paint in a stand-up rack, false hair and some adhesive. Designing the package was more fun and the Dickinson children were in on the act all along.

Things were developing well until the flood waters of 1955 gave the infant enterprise a bad setback. 12,000 of the boxes in which the puppet set is sold had just arrived at Keith Ward's Topstone Rubber Toy Company in Bethel when the flood waters roared down. The Dickinsons were in Greenwich selling the puppets when they realized something unusual about the amount of rainfall. Just on a chance Dickinson called Ward to see how things were at the factory on the Still River and they decided to join forces there.

The two men found the river already over the doorstep and licking away at the newly delivered cardboard cartons of boxes. They spent hours restacking them and then made a dash

(Continued on page 46)

A MEDIATOR LOOKS AT MEDIATION

By GEORGE BENNETT, Mediator
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

GEORGE BENNETT

Because of many misconceptions about mediation *Connecticut Industry* has asked a seasoned mediator to remove the mystery through a frank discussion of all phases of the mediation process. Mr. Bennett, author of this article, is a graduate of Harvard, of Boston University Law School and received an LL.M. degree from Yale University Law School. He is a member of the Massachusetts Bar and has been an FMCS mediator since 1950, having been stationed in Connecticut since 1951.

■ THE first thought that came to me, in preparing to put into words my attitudes about mediation, was to defend the mediation process. Over the years, much has been written, and much more has been said, to depreciate the value of government mediation in the collective bargaining process. It was, therefore, a natural thing for me to think immediately in terms of a defense of mediation, and considerable thought has been given to the pros and cons involved. On second thought, I concluded that a more useful light could be shed on the mediation function by a self-analysis of my work, using my experience as a mediator for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The Other Fellow's View

It is difficult to be articulate in describing what a mediator does. Ask people in the labor-management field what a mediator did in a particular dispute and you may get the following variety of answers:

"He put pressure on the Company."

"He told off some of those Union hot-shots."

"He got in the way. We were lucky to get a settlement."

"He suggested that both sides reexamine their positions and set up further sessions."

"He sat around and did nothing."

"He did something, all right, he got us coffee."

"He split us up into separate sessions, and then went back and forth until we all got tired of looking at him. Then things began to move."

"He brought us into a joint session at the moment we were ready to talk business."

"He never gave up in his feeling that the dispute could be settled. And he had some good ideas. Frankly, we thought it was just about hopeless."

"He told us some good stories."

"He talked rough to us, and that's what some of our people needed. I guess he did the same with the other side too."

"He showed up when the pictures were being taken."

These are reactions to mediation! They are real impressions, and they vary to the extremes. To speak for or against their accuracy is not my intention, but perhaps it will clear the air if an appraisal of the mediation process is undertaken, with my own experience as a guide.

A General Appraisal

Initially, mediators generally have no formalized agenda with which to approach a mediation assignment. There are no preconceived plans of operation, and no claim is made of techniques that will assure success. Nevertheless, the mediator knows from experience that there are certain facts to be ascertained, certain steps to be taken, and certain conclusions to be reached. Each dispute varies from other disputes in many respects, and how the mediator will go about assisting the parties toward their goal of settlement will vary as well.

Why must a mediator act at all? Under the Taft-Hartley law (as under preceding law), a Government mediator is charged with the responsibility of assisting parties in a labor dispute to resolve their differences. As a representative of the public, as an employee of the Government, that is the mediator's duty. As an aside, I have observed that many mediators enjoy a good argument—well, they certainly will not back off when one comes along. Mediators as a group seem to have pretty definite opinions about people and things which they are ready to discuss at the drop of a hat. Just visit one of our "bull rooms" and you will see what I mean. I doubt that you will find that type "just sitting around" in a dispute, if there is an opportunity to do some work. On the contrary, such a person has to control his inclination to become directly involved with the merits of the controversy. A good mediator must be able to control his own thoughts and feelings.

Specific Procedures

Enough of generalities. Let us see what specific procedures can be developed. What must the mediator do first? First, he must get the facts.

Mediator. "Gentlemen, we are here to see what can be done to resolve the differences between you. Will the parties please state their respective positions."

"Representing the Union, I'll tell you what *we* want. We are asking for 15 cents an hour, 2 more paid holidays, a vested pension plan of the General Motors type, clarification of bumping procedures under our seniority clause, a Union shop, and a 1-year contract. I guess that is it."

"On behalf of the Company, the following is our offer. 3 cents an hour when accepted, a discussion of pensions in the next year, one additional paid holiday, and a 2-year agreement. And, on bumping, we're willing to discuss and clarify that question with the Union, but we're not going to change the present system."

The mediator has a starting point, and the initial statements may serve

to limit late entries in the dispute—although there is no absolute bar.

Mediator. "Gentlemen, do you have anything further to discuss in joint session? It is not the function of mediation to prevent you from communicating directly with each other, so go ahead if you have some matter you want to discuss jointly."

It usually becomes evident to the mediator that he will accomplish more by dealing with the parties in separate session, and that is done. At all times, in joint or separate session, the mediator seeks to evaluate the basic differences between the parties. The facts must be ascertained.

Control the Process

To do an effective and complete job as a mediator, it is necessary to control the proceedings. There was control by the mediator at the session just described. It is not always that easy, for mediation is not necessarily welcomed by the parties. Inasmuch as mediation is a function with no force and effect beyond the acceptability of the mediator and the Service he represents, mediation can be fully effective only if the parties accept the function and the individual who represents it. How is that accomplished? Unfortunately, there is no set procedure and no sure road to success. Reputation, behavior and attitude will be important. Obviously, if both parties oppose mediation, an attempt to control the proceedings will only make the settlement more difficult. Faced with that situation, the mediator may say:

"It is my feeling, having been with you up to the present time, that you people have much to discuss with each other, and I suggest you continue to meet without mediation. I certainly am not dropping this assignment and I shall be in touch with the situation from time to time."

On the other hand, under similar circumstances, the mediator may decide to stay on the scene because of the nature of the dispute (i.e. product, number of people involved, imminent deadline) and move into the background, to allow the parties to negotiate directly.

Where is the control under such circumstances? What the mediator did was to serve notice on the parties that mediation was moving out now and that it would only be back if the parties were unable to work out their differences. It has proven most effective.

Objections to Mediation

In the foregoing example, both sides resisted the attempt of the mediator to take control of the negotiations. Why? Perhaps the answer is that the parties only needed some outside force to bring them together, after their breakoff, and now supplied with the forum, they have much about which they can talk. Another possible answer is that the mediator moved into the situation prematurely and thereby upset the strategy of the parties. Then again, it could be that the parties had used mediation in the past and just don't like it. It might be resentment against the "outsider." It could be an inherent fear of the "government meddling in private affairs." Perhaps the mediator was disliked by both parties in the dispute. How then should the mediator proceed? Should he try to make mediation acceptable, realizing the enormity of the task. In the final analysis, if the parties persist in not having mediation guide the negotiations, that is how it will be. Mediation may function, but in a limited manner.

Where there is opposition to mediation, it is more common for one of the parties to object to it. Lest it appear that I am overemphasizing the objection aspect in mediation, I can truthfully say that opposition to mediation is by far the exception rather than the rule. If there is any intra-party difference of opinion, the appearance of the mediator may arouse the fear that he will give weight to one of the opinions being championed. Such a situation is rarely obvious at first but it will probably become apparent.

"Mr. Mediator, we have been discussing our position while you were in the other room. Some of our people feel that we have gone too far, some feel that we have gone just about far enough at this time, and there is also a feeling here that we should be thinking about another move now. What do you think?"

"Certainly there are many possibilities. The Union is demanding that you move. If you sit tight, the pressure will build up on you to make a move. On the other hand, at this point in the negotiations, a move by you would probably not settle the dispute and you will be called upon to counter a counterproposal from the Union. Only you know what type of a move you can consider now, and only you know how far you will be prepared to go to get the settlement."

Under such circumstances, it must be the party's decision to move or not to move, and the mediator seeks to impress that upon the group. The mediator will discuss the alternatives, but the answer is left to the group. You can see why. To mediate is one thing, to meddle is another.

Suspicion Aroused

A source of objection in the minds of some people is that because one party has moved to contact mediation the other party tends to suspect it. It may appear when the mediator makes his initial contact with the parties.

Mediator. "Mr. Company Official, I am calling you to check the status of your contract negotiations with the Union. Do you have a new agreement coming up?"

"Sir, there is nothing wrong here. We have been meeting and everything is going fine. Why did the Union contact you? Did the Union ask you to call?

In my opinion, there is a one-sidedness to the mechanics that puts the Mediation Services on notice of an impending alteration or termination of a labor agreement. Under the law, it is the party who seeks to modify an existing labor agreement that must notify the Mediation Service thirty days prior to such contemplated change. It is the Union that sends in that notice most of the time, for it is usually the Union that moves first to change the terms of the existing agreement. The Union makes the first contact with the mediation agency, and even though the mediator assigned checks with both parties to determine the preliminary status of the negotiations, it may still appear that mediation is simply an extension of the Union demand. Unequivocally that is not so, and certainly the law does not intend it to be so.

An objection to mediation that does have some basis in fact is raised in a situation in which a negotiator seeks to use the threat of mediation as a pressure on the other side.

"Listen, Mr. Company Official, if you don't stop this horsing around, I'm going to call in mediation."

"There is no sense to try to talk sense to you Union boys any more—if we don't get down to reasonable talk here, I'm going to put this in the hands of the mediator."

Mediators cannot prevent such things from being said, but must they constitute a threat? Once confidence is established in the process of mediation and recognition is given to it as a proper extension of collective bargaining, the threat disappears.

Control of Proceedings

Once control of the proceedings has been established, definite care is required to maintain it. Many factors will determine the mediator's ability to control the negotiations. What are they?

It goes almost without saying that the mediator must listen to the parties. Whether in joint or separate session, the mediator must hear out the parties

(Continued on page 36)

Make Way For Invention

Part 1

By RICHARD SPENCER
Patent Attorney, Stamford, Conn.

Ed. Note: **With a shortage of scientific manpower and with increasing billions being spent annually for the federal support of research and development, Mr. Spencer suggests that a prevailing scarcity of basic inventions may be due to a calculated attack on our national patent system. Mr. Spencer is a fellow of Yale Law School, a former official of the U. S. Patent Office and a practicing patent lawyer.**

■ "WE are from fifty to a hundred years behind the rest of the world in technical knowledge. We must catch up and surpass them. Either we do, or they will smash us."

A Warning

That was Joseph Stalin speaking, in 1931, to the directors of Soviet industry. He may not have expected his statement to leak out to the world, but it did. In keeping with the unswerving aim of world domination inherent in the very nature of the Communist conspiracy, his next words were: "The job we are doing, if it succeeds, will overturn the whole world." The story was carried on the front page of the metropolitan press on February 6, 1931.

Twenty-six years later, we hear and read daily such warnings as this: "Soviet Russia is rapidly overtaking the United States in scientific development and is already ahead of us in some vital fields."

Last year President Eisenhower sent to Congress the annual report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, with this comment: "Our national security may well depend on research in the fields of atomic energy and aircraft and in the development of inter-continental missiles."

Such words are not intended as scare propaganda. They simply summarize what is being said often by key authorities on military strength within the U.S.S.R. Secretary of Defense Wilson, Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission and many others repeat it: *The Communists are rapidly overtaking us in the grim race for military supremacy.* To use Stalin's prophetic words, Russia is catching up and surpassing the advanced nations.

How has it been possible for the United States, the greatest nation in the world, foremost in scientific knowledge, in technological skills and industrial output, to lose its position of leadership in a single generation to a backward nation, fresh from the plow, as we seem now to be doing? A step backward of such magnitude isn't easy; it requires talent and a tried and proven method.

Patent Grant Attacked

The drag on our technological progress, curtailing the growth necessary to keep us abreast of the strides made by the totalitarian enemies of all human freedom, came about largely because of a concerted, effective campaign against our American patent system.

Among all the rights recognized as inalienable or spelled out for our people in the Constitution, the patent grant for inventions and discoveries did most to make us the strongest industrial nation in the world and to keep us in that position for a century. Yet, beginning around 1930, the patent system came under organized attack. By a series of assaults from our executive agencies, by judicial decisions disposed to make America over through "social" interpretations of the law, by congressional tinkering with the fundamental concept that gave the needed stimulation to inventions and protection for the inventors, our patent system became weakened. The result was a serious decline in discovery and invention, the most important factors in both an industrial economy and a national arsenal.

Patent Grant, Foundation of Industrial Progress

Our Founding Fathers recognized the need for a strong patent system. In the Constitutional Convention, Benjamin Franklin, himself the foremost inventor of that day, urged that inventors be given proper protection in the development and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor. Thomas Jefferson, serving in France as minister from our yet-to-be-formed Union, wrote back:

"Nobody wishes more than I do that ingenuity should receive liberal encouragement."

So the writers of the Constitution came up with a provision that laid the foundation for the mighty structure of industrial progress in the United States, by giving Congress the power:

"To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

In keeping with that provision, and on the recommendation of President George Washington, the first patent law was enacted in 1790. Its administration was given over to three cabinet members, headed by the Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson himself.

What the patent law said, in effect, was this: "You inventors go to work, experiment with things, discover new devices, apply your scientific knowledge to creating them, and turn them over to the public for its benefit and your own profit; in return, the government will grant to you, for a term of 17 years, the right to exclude others from making the invention or selling and using it without license."

From the time that Jefferson issued the first patents, the system fulfilled the hopes of the early statesmen. It stimulated invention and rewarded enterprise. It brought forth a steady stream of new devices to lift the burdens of backbreaking toil. It made America the mecca for millions who sought liberty and opportunity. It fostered the genius of Robert Fulton, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas A. Edison, the Wright brothers and millions of obscure people experimenting in workshops and homes.

Patents gave the incentive to create machinery which replaced hand-and-muscle labor in factories, on the farms and in the homes. They made possible high standards of living undreamed of a few generations before, brought into being thousands of new professions and jobs, and made possible also our decisive contribution to the winning of two World Wars.

President Eisenhower recently said of our patent system: "Soundly based on the principle of protecting and rewarding inventors, this system has for years encouraged the imaginative to dream and to experiment in garages and sheds, in great universities and corporate laboratories. From such explorations on the frontiers of knowledge has welled a flood of innovations and discoveries which have created new industries and reactivated old, giving more and more Americans better jobs and adding greatly to the prosperity and well-being of all."

Unheeded Lessons From Europe

While this amazing progress was being enjoyed in America, some things happened in other countries that should have served as a lesson in the results of weakening a patent system. For centuries, patents of monopoly had been granted in all countries of Europe to stimulate new inventions. In time, however, monopolies in England were granted for everyday necessities such as salt and starch. This abuse led to the abolition of all monopolies *except those for new inventions*, and these were made the sole exception in the famous Statute of Monopolies enacted by Parliament in 1624. During the 19th Century, a wave of political and economic unrest swept over Europe. England decided that the patent system, the harbinger of the industrial revolution, might be erecting barriers to free trade and competition. The London Economist for June 5, 1869, expressed the idea current at the time:

"It is probable that the patent laws will be abolished ere long . . . there is a large number of inventions which patents are not required to encourage; these are made as ordinary incidents of business; invention, improvement of mechanical and chemical processes, is itself a part of the manufacturing business; and the granting of patents only impedes manufacturers to whom inventions would naturally come."

So the patent law was all but sacrificed in England. Holland followed suit by abolishing its patent system entirely. The constitution of the Swiss Confederation forbade monopolies. The leaders of the government caught the anti-patent fever, and decided that patents, being monopolies, should be forbidden too. They believed that by not having a patent system Switzerland would profit by being free to copy the inventions of her neighbors—in effect, by eating her cake and having it too.

In Germany, Chancellor Bismark opposed a patent system at first. Then he began to study the results of incentives given inventors. He found uniformly, in the American system and elsewhere, that protection of an inventor to develop the fruits of his genius results in new devices, expanding industrial life, more jobs and higher standards of living. That, Old Iron Pants decided, was just what Germany needed. Reversing his former opinions, he sent a patent act to the Reichstag in 1877 with the message: "Germany can effectively suppress the patent system only if other countries follow. This is more than doubtful, and such a step if taken alone would result in the complete isolation of Germany." A strong patent system was established for the new German Empire by the father of German socialism.

What happened to the countries that abolished or weakened their patent organizations? In every case, inventions dried up. At the time England allowed her patent system to lapse, she stood as the greatest industrial and military power on earth. In one generation of time, she lost her industrial supremacy and substantially weakened her military potential. The results were so apparent that the London Economist—the same publication that had declared there was "a large number of inventions which patents are not required to encourage," expressed this conclusion in its issue for February 3, 1883:

Words That Came Too Late

"The idea once entertained that in the interests of the public, the granting of patents was rather to be opposed than facilitated, has now been completely dispelled, and it has come to be recognized that upon the proper encouragement and development of the inventive talent of the nation a great deal of our industrial prosperity depends . . ."

Those were nice words—but it was too late. England never caught up with Germany industrially. Holland discovered that *creative* invention had disappeared altogether and only *incidental* invention in the form of minor improvements remained. As for Switzerland, lacking adequate incentives her people actually forgot how to invent. Despite the fine system of education, cheap labor, the low taxes in Switzerland, American manufacturers sold watches in that country as good as the best and for less money than the Swiss could produce them.

Germany moved forward steadily and surely in scientific and technological development to become the chief industrial nation of Europe. Two disastrous defeats in the World Wars set her back, but Germany's recovery from the debacle of 1939-1945, an industrial comeback unmatched in history, proves that the roots of progress which sank into firm ground under the German patent system are still thriving. The Patent Office was the very first government agency to be re-established in Germany after the last war. On this side of the Atlantic, the phenomenal industrial growth of the United States was perhaps the most profound and far-reaching fact of the last three decades of the 19th century and the first three decades of the 20th.

European nations all restored their patent systems and never allowed them to be weakened again. On the contrary, even under the Labor Government in England, with one industry after another being socialized, the patent system was carefully preserved and strengthened. Only last year both Holland and Switzerland took steps to

stimulate invention still more by reinforcing their patent systems.

Seventy years ago, Japan sent observers to the United States to study our patent set-up. That country adopted a similar system, and its industrial growth was the direct result.

I do not contend that every nation with a strong patent system will have a strong and vigorous economy, because its economic system may be weakened from other causes, such as official antagonism to free enterprise. But I do contend that for an industrial economy to remain strong it must be invigorated by a strong patent system, —stronger, let me say, than we now have in the United States.

Result of Socialist Planners

What gave rise to the anti-patent movement in this country? It originated in the thinking of a number of social planners, and it left a path as easy to follow as a bulldozer. Some of the anti-patent theorists were followers of Norman Thomas and members of his Socialist Party although all socialist countries have strong patent systems granting exclusive rights. Much of the anti-patent, anti-invention sentiment originated, as did many other new trends, in academic circles.

Long treated as ordinary legal instruments, patents were considered by the new liberals as economic devices. Under a planned economy, it was decided, patents must be regulated. In some law schools, courses in "Patents" were replaced by such courses as "Public Control of Patents." Various reasons were given. Some argued that the day of the individual inventor had passed. Some sang out that technical progress was advancing faster than society could adjust to it, and that to overcome this "social lag" a brake should be put on invention. Others took the position that patents were being used by corporations to increase their monopolistic power and were barriers to trade. Still others suggested that competition would produce inventions without the incentive of the patent grant—which was simply the old fallacious English theory. Any excuse did all right so long as it dealt a blow to the patent system. A few advocated an outright moratorium on inventions.

Beneath all these surface arguments lay the conviction that inventive progress should be subject to government regulation, and the realization that *the most effective way of controlling technological advance was through the patent grant.*

Depression Aids Attackers

Following the first of such rumblings came the market crash and the beginning of the depression. It would be impossible to imagine a more favorable background against which to press the attack. In March, 1931, Mr. Justice Brandeis of the U. S. Supreme Court wrote a decision in a noted case, Carbice vs. American Patents Corp., in which he laid down a new principle as to what constituted infringement and established stiffer rules as to what could be patented. Justice Brandeis' decision set the pattern for many later decisions attacking patents and the line of interpretation is one which prevails in a few Federal courts even today. As recently as 1955, Justice Learned Hand testified before a Senate subcommittee that "It was pretty well accepted, I think, that perhaps 20 or 30 years ago the Supreme Court had adopted a much stiffer rule about what was invention. . . . It seems to me it was in the Carbice case . . . we understood that we were to be very strict, very severe." In an address made in March 1957, Judge Parker of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals said that "a few years ago there was real reason to fear that the patent law was on the way out."

Beginning with the Carbice case, our courts struck and hammered at the patent right by holding most patents invalid, by narrowing the field of patentable subject matter through restrictive definitions of inventions, and by partially destroying the remedy for infringement through the creation of new defenses. One appellate judge stated that as long as he sat on the bench *he would never sustain a patent.* In the judiciary the academic theorists found a staunch ally. The failure of courts to take a firm hand in patent suits led to this result. The older members of an industry respected one another's patents but disregarded those owned by newer members and outsiders.

In fairness it should be said that not all judges went along with the new doctrine. In a vigorous minority opinion by the late Justice Robert M. Jackson, that exasperated member of the Supreme Court, declared: "Apparently the only valid patent is one which this Court has not yet got its hands upon."

On the legislative side of the government, numerous bills appeared from session to session of Congress, some openly sponsored by strongly anti-patent groups. Not many of these passed, but they weakened and impaired confidence in our patent system. More disastrous were legislative hearings. Conducted by and before the opponents of the patent system, their purpose seems to have been to show Congress and the public just what a terrible thing our patent system was.

Meanwhile the executive branch of the government was not exactly idle. During World War II the President approved a policy of donating to the public all inventions that came into the possession of the government. While Germany, for example, merely suspended the operation of American owned German patent rights and reinstated them at the end of the war, we deliberately destroyed enemy-owned patents here by granting free licenses under them. Even today, as a vestige of the old drift, we take title to inventions made by government employees, open their patents to the public, and wipe out their incentive to invent. We even seek to obtain title to patents of government contractors in order to grant free licenses under them.

Anti-trust Decrees Aid Attack

Most damaging of all the blows dealt our patent system in the last quarter of a century was its use as a quasi-political instrument. Anti-trust decrees became a favorite device for controlling or regulating the growth of invention and the size of the companies within the industry of which the defendant firm was a member. It worked this way: Proceeding against leading firms with strong patent assets, suit was brought to break up the defendant's "concentration of economic power" because, it was alleged, such power violated the anti-monopoly laws. Defending against a Federal anti-trust suit was always costly in the extreme. However, the government offered an easier way out, the "consent decree." In such a settlement, the government got the defendant to consent to be stripped of its patent rights. The defendant company was required to throw open all of its existing patent rights and to license its future patents to a greater or lesser degree, depending upon the extent to which its growth and technological progress was to be restrained and the growth of its competitors was to be encouraged.

The accused in these cases were the great pioneers in research and invention in their industries, which accounted for their leadership and their strong patent positions. Under the decrees, their long established methods of doing business were disrupted. Their former efficient operations were hampered for years to come. Their managements were no longer in a position to authorize the expenditure of millions of dollars in the development of new commercial products and processes, since competitors would be free to copy them. The government seemed to take the position that our great firms could get along without their patent rights and to be unaware of a

(Continued on page 42)

LIBERTY MUTUAL

The Company that stands by you

How Liberty tames the pesky isotope

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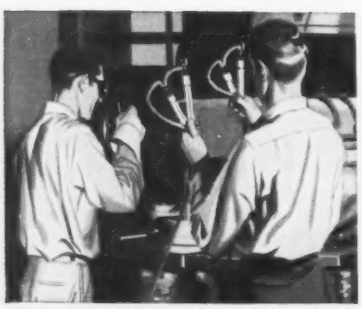

REMOVING DANGER FROM FACTORY AIR is another function of Liberty's Industrial Hygiene service. Thousands of air samples are analyzed yearly to protect policyholders' employees against the health hazards caused by dusts and fumes.

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In 1951 there were 134 radioisotope users in industry. Today the figure is estimated at 1,500.

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News Forum

This department includes a digest of news and comment about Connecticut industry of interest to management and others desiring to follow industrial news and trends.

♦ A REVOLUTIONARY development in the manufacture of their standard carbide burs has been announced by The Atrax Company of Newington. According to the company, carbide burs are being produced completely automatically for the first time in metalworking history.

Atrax Automatic Bur Grinders, the result of an extensive research program, were designed, developed and built exclusively by the company for the manufacture of their line of more than 850 standard carbide burs. The machines are not for sale.

The grinders are actuated by cams, automatically grind carbide blanks to size, shape and with the specified number of flutes. Wet grinding with a diamond wheel under water coolant permits each flute to be ground from the solid in one pass. Machining time in many instances has been reduced by more than 75 percent.

♦ ACQUISITION of the patents, machinery and other tools, inventories and business of the Thomson Hardware Division of the Standard-Thomson Corporation by The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, Stamford, has been announced by Gilbert W. Chapman, president. Thomson manufacturing operations will be transferred from Vandalia, Ohio to the Yale Lock and Hardware Division's plant at Salem, Virginia.

The Thomson Hardware business consists of the manufacture and sales of a broad line of "roto operators" and other accessory hardware used as components in the manufacture of metal and wood windows, including awning windows, casements, jalousies, and projected windows.

♦ RECORDING GAUGES for pressure, vacuum, and water or liquid level measurements are now available in new weatherproof cases, according to a recent announcement by The Bristol Company of Waterbury.

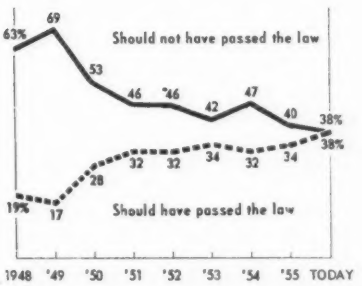
The new gauges are designed for wall or pole mounting outdoors, where it will be subjected to all types of weather. Measurements of water depths or other liquids can be accomplished with float-type, pressure-type, differential-pressure-type or bubbler-type liquid level gauges. Pressure gauges are offered in all ranges.

♦ MILTON EVANS CHANDLER, internationally known expert on aircraft fuel systems and co-founder of Chandler-Evans, now a division of Pratt & Whitney Company, Inc., of West Hartford, retired from active duty last month.

As engineering manager for Chandler-Evans for the past twenty years Mr. Chandler's contribution to the fuel control problems of aircraft powerplants has received world-wide acclaim. He was born in Racine, Wisconsin and received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin. He served as vice president of Stromberg Motor Devices Co., Chicago, until 1935 when he left to form his own organization, Chandler-Groves, in Detroit, Michigan.

Chandler-Groves and its successor company, Chandler-Evans, were well-known manufacturers of aircraft carburetors for reciprocating engines from the late 1930's through the period of World War II until the present. With the advent of the aircraft jet powerplant, Chandler-Evans expanded its

Union Worker Opinion of the Taft-Hartley Law



Management observers have claimed that hostility to the Taft-Hartley Act has centered chiefly among professional unionists at the top. When union workers were asked if Congress was right in adopting it, a survey conducted in 1956 by the Opinion Research Corporation, Princeton, N.J. showed the above results.

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operation to include jet fuel pumps and complete jet fuel systems.

♦ OXYGEN & MAN, a new 36-page booklet published by The Cycle-Flo Company, Milford, gives a basic understanding of how and why man breathes. It covers such subjects as normal oxygen needs, resuscitation, inhalation, toxic breathing problems and protective breathing apparatus.

Written in layman's language, it is an ideal Breathing Handbook for safety directors, fire and police chiefs or first-aid personnel.

♦ THE HIGHEST AWARD of the National Safety Council of Chicago has been given to the Royal Typewriter plants of the Royal McBee Corporation, Hartford, in recognition of the company's 1956 employee safety record.

The National Safety Council, through its Industrial Conference, representing thousands of manufacturing organizations throughout the country, makes such awards (1) to provide recognition for good safety performance and (2) to encourage programs for the reduction and elimination of work injuries. The procedure for evaluating company safety records takes into consideration both the previous experience of the company and the experience of the specific industry in which the company is classified.

In the light machine, office and instrument industry, Royal McBee's Hartford plants exceed the standard set for that industry by 66% for frequency and 52% for severity.

♦ A MINIATURIZED SERIES of self-locking wire thread inserts has been introduced by the Heli-Coil Corporation of Danbury to meet the needs of design engineers over a wide range of small, precision applications. The new 4-40 Screw-Lock series was designed to reduce the space and weight limitations of handling faster problems on electronic, automotive aviation, machine tool and instrument assemblies.

Easily installed, they are said to provide the answer to threaded fastening problems in miniature sub-assemblies where clearance or inaccessibility does not permit the use of external locking devices.

♦ APPOINTMENT of Donald C. Campbell as works manager of The Skinner Chuck Company, New Britain, has been announced by Paul K. Rogers, Jr., company president.

Mr. Campbell will be responsible for manufacturing operations in Skinner's chuck and electric valve divisions. He joins Skinner after five years as works manager at Whirlpool-Seeger Corporation in Marion, Ohio. Prior to

Designers and Manufacturers

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that he was production manager for Joy Manufacturing Company of Claremont, New Hampshire.

♦ 94 STUDENTS of Stratford High School's senior class became stockholders in the Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., recently. It all came about when Carl J. Bishop, office manager of Raybestos, approached Donald W. Fowler, principal of Stratford High School on the subject of investments. The plan was designed as a way for students to improve their understanding of our economic structure and at the same time view business from the owner's standpoint as well as the employees'.

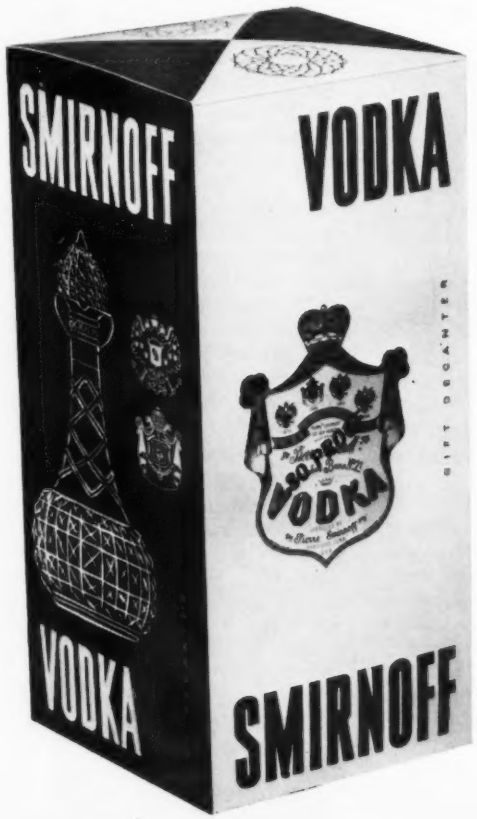
John Olha, business department instructor at the high school, together with Mr. Bishop, arranged for the purchase of one share of Raybestos Division stock. Two student brokers from each of the four economics classes were selected to collect 60 cents from each student and invest the total sum into one share of stock through G. H. Walker and Son, local brokerage firm. At that office the students were given an insight into the actual purchase of a share of stock and a film was shown to them explaining the ways and means of investments. The students were also given a tour of the New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street for further experience; heard a talk by General Manager William S. Simpson, who explained the organizational structure of Raybestos; toured the plant to see their investment at work and sent a representative to attend the company's annual stockholders meeting in New York.

John Olha (far right), class instructor at Stratford High School, tells the story of how money is used as a tool through actual exhibits.

♦ A NEW electrical stop clock featuring instantaneous electrical reset (1/10 sec.) and accuracy of .02 of 1%, has just been announced by Cramer Controls Corporation, Centerbrook.

Designated Type 691 Time Totalizer, a dust-tight commercial model and a military version are offered. The military unit is hermetically sealed and designed to meet stringent vibration, shock and environmental specs. Type 691 is available for either local or remote reset.

♦ HENRY J. FREDERICKS has been named controller-treasurer of the Pratt & Whitney Company, Inc., West Hartford. He succeeds Louis Reiss who has been named treasurer of the Motch



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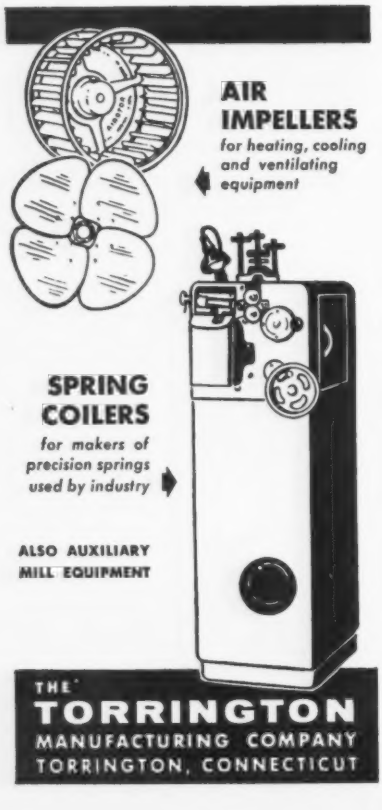
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& Merryweather Machinery Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Fredericks joined Pratt & Whitney in 1955 and was made the company's manager of financial accounting in February 1956. A graduate of Northeastern University in Boston with a bachelors degree with honors in accounting, Mr. Fredericks is a certified public accountant in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

♦ A NEW SIX-PAGE file folder describing unusual uses and applications of plastics as well as the facilities for producing the same, has just been published by the Amston Plastic Engineering Company of Amston, Connecticut.

Illustrated with diagrams and case histories, the folder describes plastic prototype working models, vacuum forming, fiberglass moulding, and fabrication. Case histories include plastic prototype models that range from nuclear reactors to jet aircraft engines, as well as production runs of vacuum formed non-conductive cabinets and parachute backs. Copies of "A Key to a Fourth Dimension" are available from the company.

♦ ONE OF THE FIRST manufacturers ever to be given an award by an association of lawn mower dealers, is the Lawn Mower Division of Locke Steel Chain Co., Bridgeport.

W. W. Spencer, president of the Association recently presented the 1956 award to Henry Stegeman, designer of the Locke Mowers. At the presentation ceremonies Mr. Spencer said that the award is made on the basis of quality of product, service organization and nationwide distribution. "We would like this award," he said, "to stand in the eyes of your firm and your associates as a symbol of all the very notable contributions which you have made over the years to our industry."

♦ FORTY-FIVE of the 50 employees who have worked with Flexible Tubing Corporation, Guilford, for five years or more, attended the recent "Five-Year Club" luncheon on the company's ninth anniversary.

Five new members were welcomed into the club by Frederick K. Daggett, company president. New members who received certificates and pins were: Leona M. Bonner, laboratory assistant; Burton A. Mousch, Flexflyte machine operator; George F. Woodworth, metal shop leadman; Richard F. Billings, supervisor, night shift; and William A. Blunden, sewing machine mechanic.

♦ JOHN H. STOUTENBERG was named director of office systems and procedures for the Stanley Works of New Britain, a newly created staff position, it has been announced by President John C. Cairns.

Mr. Stoutenberg has been office manager of Stanley Tools since February 1954. He joined the plant engineering department of the hand tool division in 1936 and served as assistant plant engineer until 1941. During this period he was acting plant engineer for two years and became assistant office manager in 1943.

♦ KEITH D. GRAHAM, Andrew J. Rebmann, and Leon J. Dunn were appointed vice presidents recently at a meeting of the board of directors of Veeder-Root Incorporated, Hartford. All three had previously been second vice presidents.

Harvey L. Spaunburg, president of Veeder-Root since 1954, was re-elected. Graham H. Anthony will continue as chairman of the executive committee and John H. Chaplin as chairman of the board. All other officers were reappointed, including Arthur E. Kallinich and David J. Post, Jr., vice presidents; Charles F. Pendlebury, treasurer and assistant secretary, and Mr. Rebmann as secretary.

♦ A COMPLETELY new line of die sets, die springs and other die makers' accessories is described in the current issue of "Die Set Digest," published by The Producto Machine Company, Bridgeport.

The main story in this eight-page, two-color publication pictures and describes the new types of die sets available from the company and new guide pin and bushing features now incorporated into Producto catalog die sets. Special attention is given to new chrome-vanadium steel die springs and removable bronze bushings.

In his regular column, "Talking About Die Sets," Philip Marsilius, executive vice president, details some of the "tools" the die set industry makes available to designers, builders and users of dies.

♦ GUSTAF R. YOUNG, general superintendent of Malleable Iron Fittings Company, Branford, since 1954, has been promoted to the position of director of manufacturing operations. Mr. Young joined the company in 1940 and before that was vice president of Empire Steel Castings, Inc., Reading, Pa.

Ogden W. Sutro, formerly assistant to the president on sales matters, has been promoted to the position of director of sales and marketing. Mr. Sutro joined the M.I.F. organization in 1948.

Serving his 50th year on the board of directors of The Southern New England Telephone Company, Victor Morris Tyler (left) of New Haven, has helped guide the destiny of the firm in growth from 15,000 telephones to more than a million. The senior director recently wrote his memoirs of the business, and a specially-bound volume is being presented to him here by Lucius S. Rowe, president of the company.

♦ PLANS for the construction of a new plant and main office have been announced by J. G. Osmond, president of Allen Manufacturing Company, Hartford, a subsidiary of Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company.

Mr. Osmond said that Allen expects to move its equipment and more than 700 employees into the new plant around August 1, 1958. The plant will be located on Dudley Town Road, Bloomfield.

The new structure will be of modern, one-story construction, covering in excess of 250,000 square feet. An additional 20,000 square feet will be provided for a separate two-story office wing.

One unusual feature of the new plant, Mr. Osmond pointed out, will be a "pilot plant" of nearly 10,000 square feet, in which new machines, manufacturing processes and materials can be developed and tested under close control of Allen's engineering department before being used in production departments.

♦ A NEW temperature-altitude-humidity walk-in test chamber recently completed by American Research Corp., Farmington, is said to provide unusual flexibility for simulated flight testing of electronic components.

The free work space of 7′ by 10′ by 8′ high may be partitioned with specially designed removable panels to make three separate test compartments all with separate temperature controls simultaneously.

The test facility has a temperature range of from —100° F. to +300° F., relative humidity from 20% to 100%

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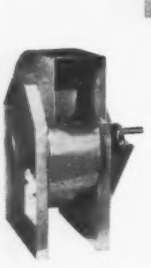

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♦ EDWARD L. TAYLOR, general sales manager of The E. Ingraham Co., Bristol, has announced the appointment of Richmond L. Greene as sales manager of the company's newly formed Industrial Division.

The division has been established to further diversify the company's product lines, and will handle the sales of synchronous electric motors and timing devices for industrial and commercial applications.

♦ A MAJOR PLANT EXPANSION planned by Moore Special Tool Company, Inc., Bridgeport, for late this year should enable the machine tool manufacturer to cut down its heavy backlog of jig borers, jig grinders and other toolroom equipment, it has been announced by Richard F. Moore, president.

Occupation of a 74,600 square-foot, two-story building adjoining the present Moore plant will bring the total plant area to 122,600 square feet and make it possible for the company to increase its machine tool production by more than 50 per cent.

♦ EDMUND H. GRANDAHL, president of The Grandahl Tool and Machine Company, West Hartford, has recently announced that Roland L. Grandahl has rejoined the company in the position of general manager.

♦ RAYMOND C. BULLARD, advertising manager of The Bullard Company, Bridgeport, has resigned because of ill health, it has been announced by E. C. Bullard, president and general manager.

William C. Neu, assistant advertising manager, has been named to succeed Mr. Bullard. He joined the company in 1953 having been associated with the General Electric Company, Columbia Records, Inc., and Capital Records.

Mr. Bullard joined the company in 1921 as a student engineer. After completing his training program he served in various capacities and was promoted to advertising manager in 1927. From 1937 to 1948 he was a member of the Board of Directors.

♦ THE NEW HAVEN HEAT TREATING CO., established in 1941 by Gerald Parent, has recently installed in its new plant at 245 Wooster Street, New Haven, one of the largest heat treating furnaces in the state.

Manufactured by the Surface Combustion Corporation, the furnace measures 6′ by 6′ by 4′ high inside, and has a temperature range of 0 to 2350° F.

♦ DAVID W. GORDON has been elected treasurer of the Barden Corporation, Danbury, manufacturer of precision ball bearings, it has been announced by J. Robert Tomlinson, president.

He succeeds Felix E. Baridon, who has resigned as an officer and board member. George C. Dayton, formerly assistant controller, succeeds Mr. Gordon as assistant treasurer.

♦ ANNOUNCEMENT of the retirement of Rodney Chase, vice president in charge of public and industrial relations for Chase Brass & Copper Co., Waterbury, has been made by Glenn P. Bakken, president of Chase.

Mr. Chase joined the company in Sept. 1920, and worked in the mills at first and in 1922 was made assistant secretary and advertising manager. From 1941 to 1948 he was in charge of advertising, publicity and labor relations and in February 1948 he was elected a vice president and placed in charge of the company's public and industrial relations.

He has been prominently identified with many civic and business organizations, among them the industrial relations committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, Naugatuck Valley Industrial Council, Copper & Brass Research Association, Red Cross and Community Chest.

♦ CONTROLLING interest in Shore Line Industries, Clinton, has been purchased by The Portco Corporation, Portland, Oregon, it has been announced by Forrest B. Stannard, president of Shore Line Industries.

The new corporate arrangement is expected to give both firms the opportunity to improve and expand with more diversified products and facilities. Shore Line Industries is a major extruder, printer and converter of Polyethylene flexible packaging. The Portco Corporation manufactures and distributes related products.

♦ MAX G. JOHL, former owner of Max Pollack & Co., Groton, died recently at his home.

The thread finishing concern, operated in Groton for 35 years by the Johl family, was sold in October 1955 to Threads, Inc., of Gastonia, N. C., a subsidiary of Textiles, Inc. Mr. Johl, who was president and a principal owner, retired at that time.

Mr. Johl is survived by his wife, two sons, a daughter and a granddaughter.

♦ ROBERT E. GAMBLE, assistant vice president and general manager of

Marlin-Rockwell Corporation's Plainville Division, retired recently after 47 years of service with the company.

A graduate of the Philadelphia Manual Training School and the Franklin Institute of Mechanical Drawing and Machine Design, Mr. Gamble was first employed by the Standard Roller Bearing Company of Philadelphia, later acquired by Marlin-Rockwell.

After a brief interruption in his service he moved to Plainville in 1927 serving successively as foreman, general supervisor and general superintendent. In 1949 Mr. Gamble was promoted to general manager of the Plainville Division and in 1953 was named assistant vice president and elected to Marlin-Rockwell's board of directors.

♦ A GREATLY EXPANDED research and development program has been launched by Associated Spring Corp. of Bristol. The new program, designed to improve the company's present products (precision mechanical springs and spring steel) and the development of new products, will be under the supervision of Walter E. Froelich, vice president.

As part of the expanded program, a new research center is being established at the corporation's headquarters in Bristol, which will more than double the company's research facilities and staff.

Dr. Franz P. Simmerli, who has been in charge of research for the corporation for over 25 years, will continue to direct all of the research and development activities. H. Perry Smith, formerly manager of the general research laboratory of Underwood Corporation, Hartford, has joined Associated Spring as assistant director of research.

The new program will undertake for the first time in the firm's history, fundamental research on mechanical actuation and other basic principles of spring design.

♦ JAMES O. CLEVENGER has been named general manager of the Bryant Electric Company, Bridgeport, succeeding Leonard N. Goodell who has been general manager of the plant since April 1955. The announcement was made by William W. Sproul, Jr., vice president of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation's general products group.

Mr. Goodell is leaving Bryant to return to California to assume the position of manager of electrical manufacturing of the company's Sunnyvale plant.

Mr. Clevenger has been with Westinghouse 30 years, joining the company as a student engineer following graduation from Ohio Mechanics In-

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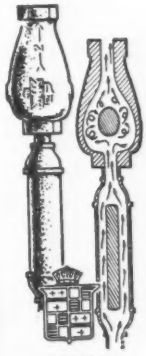

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stitute in 1927. For the past four years he has been sales manager for the Westinghouse general products group with headquarters in Pittsburgh.

♦ NELSON PLEASANTON, public relations director for the Bullard Company for the past five years, has resigned that position to set up his own office in Bridgeport in the field of public, community and employee relations.

Mr. Pleasanton is an officer or director of several community organizations in the Bridgeport area.

♦ THE FIRST PRODUCTION MODEL of a device that drills, reams, taps or mills according to intricate specifications, automatically, has been completed by Barnes Engineering Co., Stamford.

Called an automatic positioning table, and designed to be used for light manufacturing where repetition is called for, and in small machine shops, the device is designed to eliminate fatigue and error by human operators.

The machine is guided by commands received from a strip of punched tape that can be stored as a record and which eliminates the need for a blueprint. Compactness was achieved by the use of printed circuits instead of conventional wiring, and by the use of telephone-type relays.

♦ DR. ANDREW W. ORLOWSKI, physician in charge at the American Brass Co. plant in Torrington, was elevated to a Fellow of the Industrial Medical Association at the organization's annual meeting in St. Louis recently.

The honor was conferred on Dr. Orlowski in recognition of his activities in the industrial medicine field. He has been affiliated with the American Brass Co. since 1946, and has been a member of the Industrial Medical Association for ten years.

♦ GLENN L. LAUDENSLAGER, SR. has been appointed personnel director for the Underwood Corporation, Bridgeport. He succeeds Charles R. Weidman.

Mr. Laudenslager was formerly assistant personnel director and during his 34 years with Underwood has served as production manager and has held other supervisory posts.

♦ A NEW SUGGESTION SYSTEM and patent plan has been put into effect at the Chase Metal Works and Cleveland Mill Divisions of Chase Brass & Copper Co. Under its provisions as much as $25,000 for a single suggestion and as much as $50,000 for a patentable idea can be paid to employees.

In announcing the plan Kennecott Copper Corp., parent concern of Chase, stated that the plan is designed to encourage active interest and participation of employees in the development and submission of ideas which lead to improved practices.

♦ ERNEST R. HANSON has been elected president of the Humason Mfg. Co., of Forestville, a subsidiary of the Stanley Works. He succeeds Lawrence C. Humason who retired as president but remains a director of the company.

Mr. Hanson joined the company as purchasing agent in 1915, subsequently transferred to the sales department and became its manager in 1937. He became vice president in 1948 and in 1953 was also named general manager of the company.

♦ THE SEYMOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Seymour, has taken over all the operations carried on by the Phosphor Bronze Corporation, a company which it acquired in 1948. The Seymour Manufacturing Company will continue to make the Elephant Brand phosphor bronze.

♦ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the directors of Allied Thermal Corp., New Britain, Stanley Hart was elected chairman of the board and George W. Copeland was named president.

These changes occurred as a result of the retirement of Maurice Stanley who has been chairman of Allied Thermal since 1953. Mr. Stanley will continue as a director.

Allied Thermal was formed in 1953 in connection with the split-up of the Hart & Cooley Co., Inc., a holding company. In 1955 it absorbed Tuttle & Bailey, Inc., and thus became an operating company with a controlling interest in Hart & Cooley Mfg. Co. of Holland, Michigan and Tuttle & Bailey Pacific, Inc., of Puente, Calif.

Mr. Hart started in 1922 with Hart & Cooley, then located in New Britain, as a timekeeper in the press room. Two years later he was sent to Holland to supervise the establishment of a subsidiary company. In 1928 he became secretary of the parent company; a vice president in 1930 and president in 1942.

Mr. Copeland attended Yale University. He started with the Hart & Cooley Company in 1936 and advanced to the position of vice president and general manager in 1950. Four years later he was elected chairman of the board of Hart & Cooley Mfg. Co. and vice president of Allied Thermal Corp.

♦ ROGER E. GAY, director and chairman of the board of the Bristol

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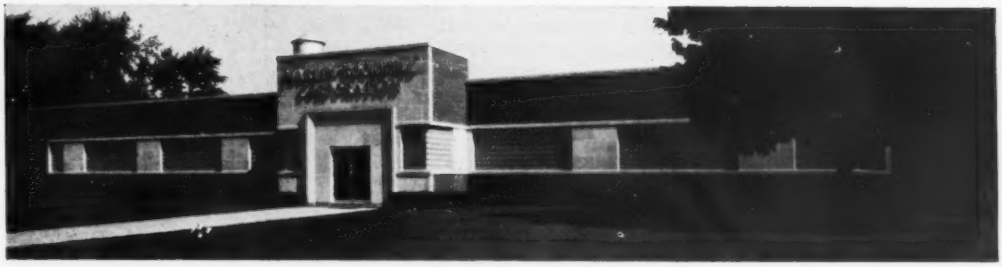

THE Marlin-Rockwell Corporation in Plainville is one of many Connecticut firms that turn to Horton for complete air conditioning service. Marlin-Rockwell's Chief Engineer, John S. Appleyard, explains why:—

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"Actually, the air conditioning here at Marlin-Rockwell was installed over a period of nearly six years. We did it step by step to accommodate our expansion program. First, we had Horton air-condition the office building which was brand-new at the time. Then came our Final Inspection and Ball Gauge Assembly sections and finally, the Inspection and Press Departments. The installations have been completely satisfactory. Employee efficiency improved, naturally, and absenteeism dropped. Just as important, we get better product control".

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Brass Corporation, Bristol, has announced his decision to relinquish that post at the completion of his present term.

Mr. Gay is presently serving as director, Division of Cataloging, Standardization, Inspection and Quality Control in the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics).

He has been chairman of Bristol Brass since April 1955 and served as president of the corporation from 1943 to that date.

♦ THE ESTABLISHMENT of a General Products Division for the development, manufacture and sale of a varied line of services and products has been announced by Doman Helicopters, Inc.

Services offered by the new division include machining, sheet metal work and assembly, gas, arc and heliarc welding, jig and fixture fabrication, aircraft engineering and design prototype development and related services.

Thomas J. O'Keefe has been named manager and Fred P. Montanari sales manager of the new division.

♦ A. L. ARMANTROUT, vice president of industrial relations at Lycoming Division, Avco Manufacturing Corporation, Stratford, has announced his resignation from that position.

Associated with Lycoming since November 1955, Mr. Armantrout formerly served as director of industrial relations for Daystrom, Inc., Archibald, Pa., for three years. Prior to that he held a similar position with the Bridgeport Brass Co.

♦ CURTIS 1000, INC., a nationally known merchandiser of business envelopes, is this year observing its 75th anniversary. The company was founded in 1882 at St. Paul, Minnesota, by Henry Russell Curtis. It brought printing facilities to bankers and merchants in the rural areas of Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana through traveling sales representatives.

Curtis 1000, Inc. now operates six plants throughout the United States, located in St. Paul, Hartford, Cleveland, Atlanta, Philadelphia and Houston. The company's national distribution system includes salesmen in practically every principal city in the country, and hundreds of different envelope items and systems. Undoubtedly the growth is due to the firm conviction in the company's slogan "Good Envelopes Plus Ideas."

♦ THE MODERN facilities of The Dolan Steel Company, Bridgeport for serving steel users in New England, New York and New Jersey are de-

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scribed in a colorful brochure now being distributed by the company.

The booklet highlights the history of the company since its beginning in a rented garage in West Haven in 1940 and emphasizes its steady growth under the leadership of its founder, James A. Dolan, president and chairman of the board.

Beautiful color reproductions of Dolan's processing equipment are augmented by descriptions of the company's inventory control system, slitting and inspection processes, pointing up the highly efficient equipment which enables Dolan Steel to serve its customers on short lead time at lowest possible cost.

Copies of the brochure are available from the company.

♦ A REPORT to the employees of The Stanley Works, New Britain, on the activities of their company in 1956 was submitted recently by a group of executives, including President John C. Cairns, in the form of a special issue of the employee publication, *The Stanley World*.

Every phase of the 115-year-old company's activities in the production of hand and electric tools, hardware and other products in the United States and abroad, was discussed, including new manufacturing facilities, the introduction of new products to the list of some 20,000 which the company now makes, changes of personnel, and plans for the future.

Information contained in the report included a breakdown by Walter C. Milkey, vice president of finance, of the company's income which last year totaled $98,806,000.

♦ ERVIN E. SCHIESEL, vice president of sales and engineering at the Mattatuck Mfg. Co., Waterbury died recently as the result of an automobile accident.

Mr. Schiesel, prominent in engineering circles, was also president of Arrowhead Associates, Meriden, a subsidiary of Mattatuck which employs physically handicapped persons in the fabrication of furniture legs and car window parts.

A native of Meriden, Mr. Schiesel was graduated from the Stevens Institute of Technology and received his master of science degree from Columbia University. He was a faculty member of the University of Connecticut, serving as guest lecturer on quality control. He was also vice president of the American Society of Quality Control.

♦ THE RESIGNATION of Earl J. Sambrook, vice president of the Echlin Manufacturing Company, New Haven, has been announced. He has been connected with the company since 1939 and has served in various capacities including sales, research, purchasing, plant manager, and in 1949 was elected vice president.

Mr. Sambrook studied engineering at Michigan State College. He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, Copper Club of World War II, New Haven Personnel Association, and is serving as sub-committee chairman of industrial health and safety program of the MAC.

♦ A NEW Single Point Tool Catalog No. 571 has been issued by the Viking Tool Company, Shelton.

Completely new, the catalog lists three separate lines of single point lathe tools. Two of the three sections cover single point tooling that utilize throw-away inserts. The third section describes extra heavy duty regrindable insert tools. A section of engineering specials is also included to show the possibilities inherent in the Viking broached slot holder design.

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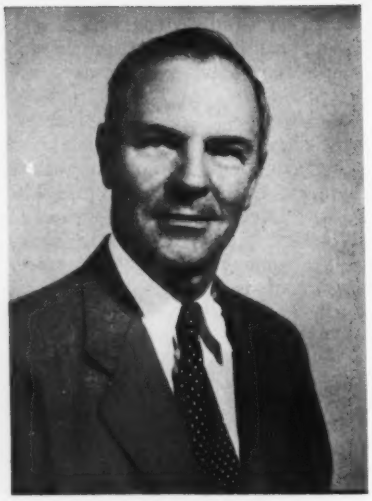

PHILIP B. WATSON

♦ PHILIP B. WATSON, general manager of the Plastics Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Wallingford, was elected a vice president of the Association at the March meeting of the Board of Directors. He had served as a director from January 1953 through December 1956.

Mr. Watson is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He did post graduate work in chemical engineering at MIT and subsequent educational work in labor relations, applied psychology and accounting at Columbia University.

In World War I he served as second lieutenant in the then newly formed Chemical Warfare Service on the development of mustard gas and similar new projects.

He joined the American Cyanamid Company in 1924 as a member of its Research and Development organization. In 1928 he went to England to obtain technical data for the erection of a plant in Bound Brook, New Jersey for the production of amino plastics. Subsequently he became plant manager and later general manager of the Plastics Division in Wallingford.

He is a past president of the Meriden-Wallingford Manufacturers Association and of the Wallingford YMCA, which he still serves as a board member. He is an industrial member of the Vocational Guidance Advisory Committee of the Meriden High School, a member of the board of the New Haven College and a member of the Meriden-Wallingford Council on Economic Education.

Reaching Out for Aircraft Ball Bearing Knowledge

(Continued from page 9)

University of Georgia's Atlanta branch, whose remarks centered around the opportunities in America and what can be achieved by "just doing a little extra in everything one does." Also addressing the dinner audience, which included many educators, civic and manufacturing leaders, was Mr. Rhame. Master of ceremonies was the GM Division's general sales manager, Robert T. Collins.

Attractive exhibits were placed adjacent to and within the conference room, displays which ranged from a broad variety of New Departure bearings, with emphasis on those for aircraft applications, to products in which ball bearings perform an important part for successful operation.

The expanding activity of New Departure as a builder of aircraft bearings and the success of the Hartford conference was summed up in this remark by a Californian in attendance, "Very productive and thought provoking, something the industry has needed for some time."

Pacemaker of The Air Age

(Continued from page 8)

Factory Magazine described Hamilton Standard in awarding the division a plaque in 1955. Like industry in many parts of the nation, Hamilton Standard had moved to a rural area when it transferred its operations into a new plant at Bradley Field in Windsor Locks in 1952. Midway between Hartford and Springfield, in an area long known for its wealth of skilled craftsmen, the plant blends into the scenic Connecticut countryside. Its surroundings are park-like and well landscaped. Air and rail facilities lie close at hand, while good roads converge from several directions. Access to the plant will be vastly improved in the next few years with completion of the Hartford-Springfield expressway and construction of the Windsor-South Windsor and Windsor Locks-Warehouse Point bridges over the Connecticut River.

Expansion and progress have been keynotes since the move to Bradley Field. Besides a number of plant additions which raised total floor space at Windsor Locks to over a million square feet, mill properties were purchased at Broad Brook about ten miles to the east. Situated there are a number of departments, including a newly-formed electronics department. An engineering branch, set up at St. Petersburg, Florida, in 1956, employs about 175 persons. Earlier in 1956, Hamilton Standard purchased the Aero-Pneumatics Division of Pacific Airmotive Corporation, Burbank, California, to improve its position in the field of aircraft air conditioning. The operation was later transferred to Windsor Locks.

Engineering Developments

Throughout the past few years the company has carried on the most intensive engineering program in its history accompanied by a whole new build-up of development laboratory facilities. These facilities, among the most complete and up-to-date of their kind in the aircraft industry, include laboratories for pneumatics, hydraulics, electronics, metallurgy, vibration, mechanics, chemistry and combustion, as well as analogue computing equipment. Available also, through the United Aircraft Research department, are further development facilities, including wind tunnels and electronic computers.

A number of unusual machines are installed at Hamilton Standard. A huge machine for the automatic zinc plating of propeller blades has the world's highest vertical lift for devices of its kind. The world's only neutral atmosphere hot form press combinations are used for forming of the shells and cores of hollow steel blades. The largest tube-reducing equipment in the aircraft industry has been installed for production of the big turbine propellers of the future.

Hamilton Standard's leadership in development of new engineering techniques is reflected in the achievements of a number of its people who have risen through the ranks to take key positions at relatively youthful ages.

Erle Martin, general manager and a vice president of United Aircraft Corporation, contributed much to the great propeller advances of the 1930's and 1940's, his name appearing on some 72 patents for inventions improving aircraft propellers. Mr. Martin became chief engineer at 28, engineering manager at 33 and general manager at 39. It has been under his direction that the division has carried out its vital product diversification and plant expansion programs.

Charles M. Kearns, Jr., now assistant general manager, won the Lawrence Sperry Award of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences in 1939 and the Longstreth Medal of the Franklin Institute in 1942. Both awards were for Mr. Kearns' development of the first practical method for measuring propeller vibration stresses in flight, a major step forward in improving propeller design and safety. Mr. Kearns was named engineering manager in 1949 at the age of 34 and assumed his present post in 1957.

Leadership That Never Slackens

The engineering leadership that has marked Hamilton Standard's history has never slackened. A new hollow aluminum propeller blade, under development by the company the past six years, absorbs more horsepower per pound of weight than any previous propeller. It has been selected for a new long-range piston-powered transport as well as for a propeller-turbine transport now entering production.

Another advance, armor-coating of propeller blades with a thin layer of nickel, is a Hamilton Standard development. An effective protection against damage from stones, debris and water spray, nickel coating has proved its worth as a major means of reducing propeller maintenance costs in over 2½ million hours of operation on both commercial and military aircraft.

Another recent Hamilton Standard development is Synchrophasing, a scientific system for keeping propellers of multi-engined aircraft "in step" with split second accuracy. The next step beyond synchronizing, in which propellers turn at the same RPM, Synchrophasing makes for quieter, smoother air travel.

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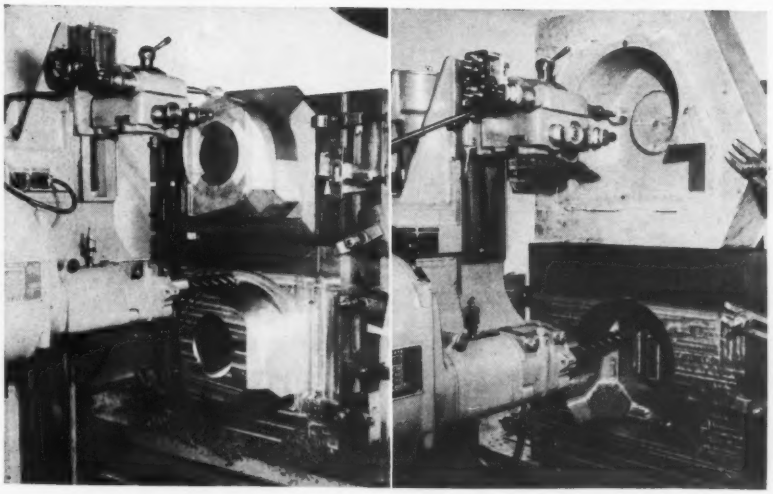

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Vital to the propeller's future is Hamilton Standard's work in the propeller-turbine (turboprop) field. In this program, the company has developed its Turbo-Hydromatic which has completed successful service tests of over a year on Air Force transports and a huge "nose-mounted" Turbo-Hydromatic for engines of very high horsepower which was brought to the flight test stage late in 1956. Hamilton Standard is also developing new versions of its famed Hydromatic propeller for applications to turbine engines at the lower end of the turboprop power scale—from 1,200 to 4,000 horsepower.

Fringe Benefits

The company stands at the forefront of area plants in the so-called fringe benefits. These include old age and survivors insurance, a pension plan, unemployment compensation, Christmas payments, paid holidays and vacations, life insurance, hospitalization and surgical insurance, sickness and accident coverage, and workman's compensation. The Employee Federal Credit Union is one of the largest of its kind in the country. The plant offers the best in health and safety facilities.

Raycroft Walsh Park, a ten-acre recreation area named for the division's general manager of the 1930s, is open seven days a week, except in winter, for employees and their families. Numerous on-the-job training programs as well as special courses and postgraduate study given in conjunction with colleges in the Hartford area provide continuous opportunity and incentive for employee advancement. Each year, under United Aircraft's scholarship plan, sons of employees vie for two Raycroft Walsh Scholarships which provide tuition, fees and a $500 annual stipend for the study of engineering or an associated science at the college of the winner's choice. Daughters of employees may compete for the annual Faye Rentschler Scholarship which is awarded on a corporation-wide basis and which carries the same benefits as the Walsh awards.

Hamilton employees contribute to leading health and welfare agencies each year in their annual All-In-One drive. Cash gifts and pledges under the payroll deduction system totaled over $76,000 last year and over $54,000 the year before, with employee participation topping 90 per cent in each drive. The Connecticut Red Cross Bloodmobile record of 478 pints of blood in a single day was set recently by Hamilton Standard employees.

Hamilton Standard's employment total is now approaching 11,000, the division's World War II peak of 10,000 having been exceeded early in 1957.

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How Would You Decide?

By Fredrick H. Waterhouse
Counsel

♦ **Must the company follow strict seniority when sending home an employee for the afternoon because of a lack of work?**
Here's What Happened.

The employee in question had about six years seniority in a particular classification and was scheduled to work the 7 to 3 shift. About 10 o'clock in the morning he ran out of work on his machine and was then given a number of utility jobs to keep him busy until noon. He was then told to go home for the rest of the day because there was no work for him on his regular job and there was no other work available. He protested on the ground that he had greater seniority than others in his classification who were still working and one of them should be sent home rather than he. The contract provided for seniority to prevail in cases of "layoff" or a "reduction in the number of employees." The contract also provided that if there was no work available, the individual should be given at least four hours work, which the company did by keeping him busy all morning.

Was this a "layoff" or a "reduction in the number of employees in a job classification" within the meaning of the contract so that strict seniority should prevail?

The arbitrator concluded that the strict seniority provision was not intended to apply when an employee is relieved from duty for lack of work for only part of the day. He based his conclusion on a number of factors. First, it has been the company practice to send employees home for a few hours due to lack of work without reference to seniority and the union had never before challenged such a procedure. Although the union could not be considered to have waived any rights, it would indicate the practical interpretation placed on the contract by the parties. Second, the terms "reduction" and "layoff" mean something more than a few hours off and the benefit to the employees from strict seniority is insignificant when compared to the administrative burden and lessened efficiency which would result from such a procedure. And third, the fact that an employee is entitled to four hours pay even if there is no work indicated the parties did not intend the seniority provisions to be applicable when that situation arose.

When is a grievance arbitrable?
Here's What Happened.

At the conclusion of a long strike, the parties signed a contract and also signed a separate document entitled "Strike Settlement Agreement" which provided for the manner of recall, the method of determining holiday pay for an impending holiday, the time of determining eligibility for vacation, among other things, and also provided that the provisions of this "Strike Settlement Agreement" or any action taken under it should not be subject to arbitration. After the rehiring commenced, and things got rolling, the union filed a batch of grievances concerning the very subjects provided for in the "Strike Settlement Agreement" and which were specifically declared to be not subject to arbitration. The company raised the claim of arbitrability and that was the only question before the arbitrator.

What are the criteria for determining arbitrability?

The arbitrator acknowledged that the only question before him was whether the company had agreed to submit to arbitration the particular grievances. He observed that that particular issue was wholly apart from the merits of each of the disputes. He went on to point out that although the arguments presented by the union might, on the basis of equity and fairness, lead an impartial "observer" to grant relief, the arbitrator is powerless to do anything unless the company has "agreed" to arbitrate that issue; and on the other hand the union might present an issue which had little or no merit and should be quickly rejected, but if it actually presented an issue the parties had agreed to arbitrate, it must be heard on its merits. However, he concluded that merely because a contract contains an arbitration clause, does not determine the extent of the obligation of the parties to arbitrate and it is what the clause itself actually provides that is controlling.

How much proof of falsifying records is necessary to warrant discharge?
Here's What Happened.

The employee worked on a piecework job and kept count of production by counting the pegs on boards which held a certain part used in the work. This employee was the only operator doing this particular job. Because of lack of parts for a subsequent operation, the company felt it desirable to make some check to determine the cause of the shortage. On the day in question a stated number of pieces were placed on the pegs and at the end of the day there was a discrepancy of over 50 pieces between that claimed by the employee and the actual production. The company then checked the records back for about three weeks and noted that there was a substantial difference between the employee's reports and reports on a subsequent operation which was checked against an electric eye counter. The employee claimed to have produced the number reported and could not explain the reason for the shortage and was therefore discharged for padding production records. Neither the employee nor the union steward who was present at the time the count was made had any explanation for the shortage, nor did they question the company count until the day of arbitration, when the steward then disputed the company count of the number of parts left at the end of the day. The employee also made the claim that since she knew her production was being checked that day and had admittedly requested average earn-

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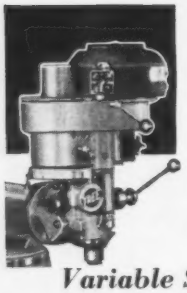

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ings for the day, it was immaterial what her report of production was on that day. Both the company and the union agreed that the burden of proof in this case was on the company.

How much proof do you need?

The Arbitration Board accepted the testimony of the union steward in disputing the company count even though he did not make such a claim until the arbitration hearing, and even though he was present at the time the count was being taken. The Board was also influenced by the fact that the employee knew production was being checked, had requested average earnings, and therefore felt that an inflated report of production would have had no practical effect. The Arbitration Board does admit it is baffled as to how the discrepancy could have occurred, but felt the company had failed to sustain its burden of establishing "even by the weight of the evidence" that the employee was guilty of falsifying production records. Consequently, the discharge was set aside and the question of back pay was remanded to the parties with the suggestion they work out an equitable adjustment.

A Mediator Looks at Mediation

(Continued from page 14)

patiently and with detachment. Patience by all is a basic requirement in collective bargaining, there being no quick way to arrive at a settlement.

"Boy, if you only knew what we have been up against here for the last year. That industrial relations man they hired is really bucking. And at the worker's expense. That job-evaluation set-up. It's been murder."

"This is the worst committee we have ever seen. No leadership and absolutely no responsibility. You should see what they've been taking up through the grievance procedure. And that demand on seniority. We had a lay-off a while back and one of the committee got hit by it. We know our employees would like to get rid of this committee."

Being a good listener is important. Many things are said in the presence of the mediator that are not specific issues in a dispute, but it is healthy that they be said. The mediator serves as a sounding board.

Certainly the mediator must understand what he hears. He must recognize the issues and class them apart from other matters that invariably come up at negotiation time. The terms used in labor-management relations have their own meaning, for we have here a special language. Mediators come to know the terms by constant contact with them.

"We're going to hit the bricks unless we get the pattern.

"It has to be a 2-year firm contract. No reopenings.

"We want an across-the-board increase, and we are going to insist on negotiating at least the cost of a pension right now. They'll have to agree on a G.M. type, too.

"Why won't they do more than discuss bumping on a lay-off?

"Full Union shop or else. Never mind modified or maintenance-of-membership."

It helps to comprehend what is taking place at the bargaining table by keeping abreast of other negotiations, settlements, business conditions and trends.

Tact Necessary

A tactless mediator is no mediator—or not for long! Tact is a natural trait, not easily acquired and seldom learned. It is a necessary quality in this business—it is truly basic equipment. In a given dispute, there may be the need to bear down, but how it is done and when it is done are important. The timing of a move may be right but a tactless approach will derail the settlement.

"Mr. International Representative, you may have been around this game a long time, but it sure has gone by you if you don't take hold of the suggestion I'm making. Listen to it, don't jump to conclusions, and I'll make it simple so you can follow me."

The best idea in the world would have no acceptance with such an approach. You can be sure that mediators who last have tact. It has been said that the proficient mediator is so tactful that he can bring up a new idea and have it develop as the original idea of the participants. That is tact of the highest level.

Enterprise Needed

The mediator must be enterprising. Every dispute has an answer somewhere, sooner or later, and the mediator wants the parties to find it sooner. It is generally agreed that most people will ultimately find a way to solve a problem by themselves. The mediator, on behalf of the public and the participants, works to help the disputants find that answer at the earliest possible moment. However, it is fundamental to the entire discussion to recognize that the parties settle or fail to settle their disputes—that is their responsibility and it cannot be placed elsewhere.

In fairness to mediation, there are situations in which the mediator actually supplies the formula for settlement, where, in his absence, there would have been no solution other than complete capitulation by one side. I am talking here about the substance of the settlement rather than its timing. Even in such circumstances it is the responsibility of the parties to accept or reject those suggestions.

Honesty—A Must

The mediator must be honest and impartial. It has been said that mediators do not care how the dispute is settled just so long as it is settled. That is not so. Mediation will not allow itself to be involved in back-door or shady arrangements. There is, rather, a sincere interest to see that the parties reach agreement, comprehensible to all, satisfactory to all, from top management to the newest employee.

To be effective as a mediator there must be optimism. It is a most dangerous situation in which there is a pervading feeling that a strike is inevitable.

"It is not hopeless. There is a solution here, and it is going to be found. It will take adjustments by both sides to find it, but it can be done."

The mediator must go forward, always probing for the solution, confident that there is a solution. If it cannot be found now, it will be found later.

The lines of communication must be kept open. Not all disputes are settled without a strike, not all mediation sessions bring a settlement. Mediation has no more important role to perform than to make certain, at all times, that the parties know the area of disagreement. When a rough mediation session ends and the mediator is driving along, alone with his impressions of what has just happened, he often will ask himself if there was something he could have done that he failed to do or something he should not have done that he did. Why? If the parties know why they are in disagreement, if they know what the price is to end the dispute, and if mediation has made an effort, on behalf of the public, to render assistance to solve the dispute—all has been done that can be done. It will have to wait until another time. Then all the factors described will come into play again. I believe we have here the heart of mediation.

These are the views of only one mediator among many, and this is not all there is to say about mediation. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the opinions herein expressed may help the people with whom mediators deal to better understand the entire mediation process.

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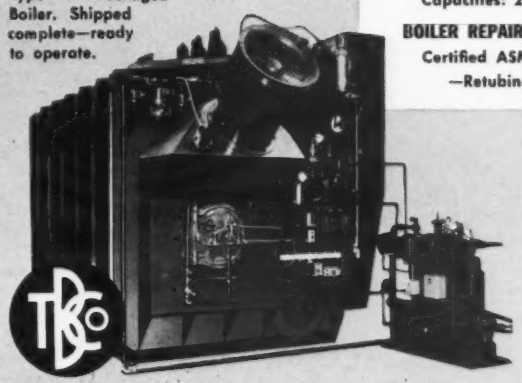

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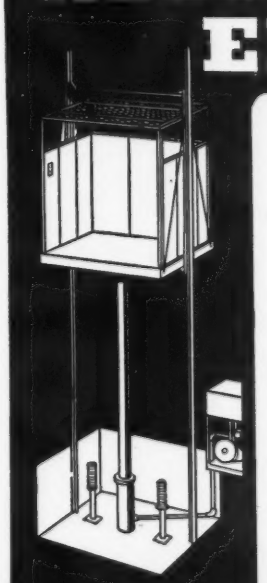

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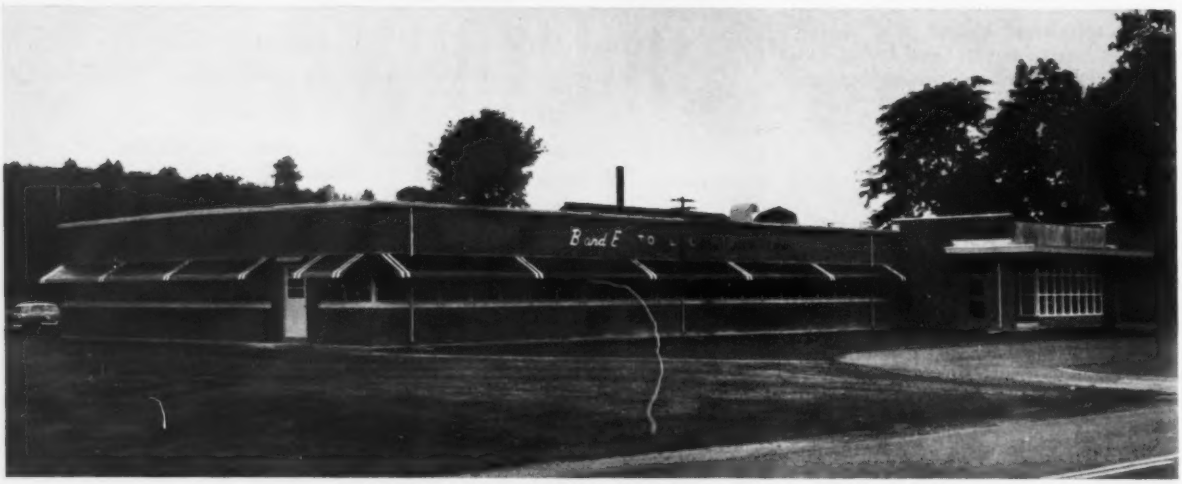

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Public Relations

By A. Carl Messinger
Public Relations Director

♦ WHERE is your company emphasis —on public relations or publicity?

We know that many PR programs are really publicity efforts. Nothing wrong with this, of course, but it might be more productive to really know which you're paying for.

Webster's Dictionary has a definition of publicity: "Any action, or any matter spoken, written or printed, which secures public attention."

From Public Relations News comes a widely accepted PR definition: "Public relations is the management function which evaluates public attitudes, identifies the policies and procedures of an individual or an organization with the public interest, and executes a program of action to earn public understanding and acceptance."

Publicity in the PR conception is simply one tool to be utilized as advertising may also be used. This is not to undervalue publicity. For one thing, it is a concrete evidence of accomplishment.

Note that public relations is defined as a "management function," concerned with policy and the public interest. Only when over-all policy and objectives have been determined does execution take place "to earn public understanding and acceptance.

In journalism the "what, who, when, where and why" is recognized as a fundamental of reporting. You might be interested in knowing that the New Jersey Manufacturers Association public relations department states that four "P's" are basic to the subject:

"POLICY—Combining one or more of the following: hoped-for solutions to problems, attitude toward the public or government, alterations in the former ways of operating, and the actual objective which the campaign hopes to achieve.

PROGRAM—This is the outline of the broad approaches to be used with an estimate of the time required, the portion of the public to be reached and the medium to be employed.

PLAN—It consists of moving from generalizations to the specific. It involves schedules, story-ideas, specific media to be approached, lines of appeal, gathering of information, and the segmenting of the whole.

PUBLICIZING—The final step. Campaign assumes as semblance of tangibility. News stories are written and released, radio programs prepared, lectures are written and delivered, booklets are printed and distributed, etc.

Herein lies a basic difference between public relations and publicity, for publicity would concentrate on this end product alone with no concern for the preceding steps."

As you scan the public relations operations of Connecticut industry, there are several questions that we believe may validly be asked in many instances:

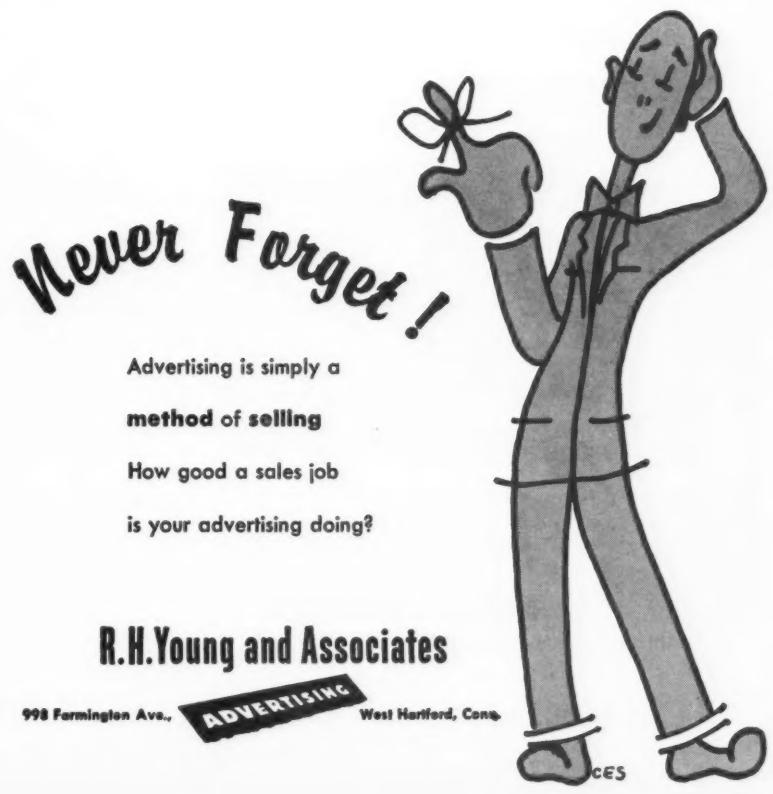
1. Is the public relations director fully informed of company policy? Does he have a voice in the formulation of the policy?
2. Is there an over-all public relations program? How long is it since it has been reviewed at a top management level?
3. Is an annual or quarterly report prepared concerning the public relations program?

We believe in quarterly and annual reports for two reasons: They afford tangible evidence of what the organization is accomplishing for the funds expended. Comparison of reports from year to year offers a challenge to the PR director himself.

There are excellent public relations programs under way by Connecticut industry. There is progress in understanding at the management level as the cause and effect of public relations is better understood. This is healthy progress. We need to live beyond the thinking that uses public relations as a catch-all—a management "attic" where all kinds of odds and ends are thrown and miscellaneous expenses charged.

There are vast areas still to be covered in Connecticut public relations as well as nationally, but the operation is much more clear-cut and better defined than a decade ago.

We can see the impact public relations has made in the grass roots reporting by Samuel Lubell immediately previous to the last presidential election. Based upon factual surveys of large cross-sections of people, the man who has successfully predicted many elections said, "Voters are consciously changing over to favor the 'party that's good for business.' "



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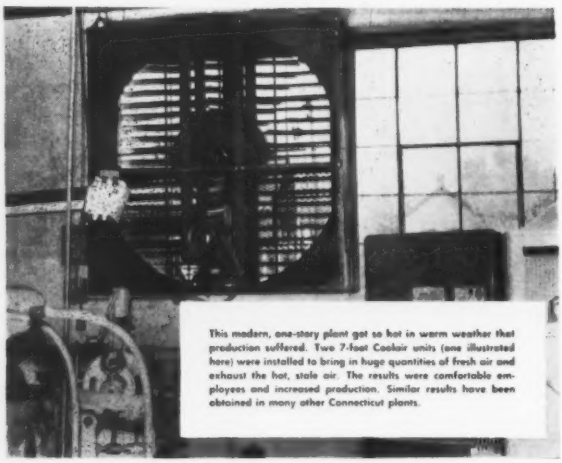
No Plant or Department, Breeze Conditioned by Coolair, has ever shut down as much as one hour due to summer heat!



This modern, one-story plant got so hot in warm weather that production suffered. Two 7-foot Coolair units (one illustrated here) were installed to bring in huge quantities of fresh air and exhaust the hot, stale air. The results were comfortable employees and increased production. Similar results have been obtained in many other Connecticut plants.

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Business Tips

By Harry D. Kerrigan, Professor of Accounting
School of Business Administration, University of Connecticut

♦ NEARLY all of the thinking and practice of modern accounting in this country grew from the scheme of accounts found in England. The American version has understandably leaped to dimensions and refinements that make it unique. This uniqueness reached its height just before World War II. Since then, British accounting has tried seriously to adopt the new ways of its intellectual child. The accountants in England, and in other parts of the world, are impressed with the flexibility, completeness, serviceability, and mechanization that are the characteristics of American accounting. An interesting place to look for American influence is the annual report of a British company. The form and content of such a report has developed considerably over the past two decades. The trend is all in one direction—to adopt American practices more and more. It is therefore fitting to make a brief study of a recent British annual report to see the extent to which American influence is found. The report is that of The Imperial Tobacco Company for 1956.

Narrative Sections. The report opens with four pages of explanatory remarks, dealing mostly with highlights of the financial story. The lion's share of attention goes to comments on the balance sheet and changes in it since the last one. Unlike American practice, the remarks (and, later, the financial summaries) are divided between those applicable to the parent company to whose shareholders the report is addressed, and those applicable to "the group" of companies controlled by the parent company. American reports usually deal with consolidated facts and figures only.

Balance Sheet. There is much more disclosure in this statement than used to be the case before World War II. The statement is in comparative form, giving data for two year-ends, 1955 and 1956. The form is still very British; assets are listed on the right side, and liabilities and equities on the left side, thus (headings only):

Capital		xx	Fixed assets		xx
Revenue reserves and surplus		xx	Shares of and loans to subsidiaries		xx
Set aside for income tax		xx	Trade investments (shares and loans)		xx
Loan capital		xx	Current assets		xx
Other borrowed money		xx			xx
Deposits, current accounts—subsidiaries		xx			
Other liabilities		xx			
		xx			

"Revenue reserves and surplus" corresponds to "retained income" in American terminology. Since capital shares are issued at stated value, there is no need for "paid in surplus," which remains a unique American concept. In the instant case, the shares are stated at 1 pound each and are made up of four different classes, as follows: "A" 5½% cumulative preference, "B" 6% noncumulative preference, "C" 10% noncumulative preference, and "ordinary." A dividend of 12½% was paid on the "ordinary" shares during the latest year. As to assets, the basis is "at cost" less depreciation provisions, if applicable. A statement in the narrative section points out that "the present day value of the Company's assets is much in excess of the book value. . . ." In deference to the all-important character of the balance sheet, as the British see it, the statement bears four signatures —those of the chairman, deputy chairman, secretary, and chief accountant.

Profit and Loss Account. This statement has resisted change more than the balance sheet. It is by and large a highly condensed statement, disclosing little or nothing of significant items of revenue and expenses, as indicated by the headings reproduced below:

Trading profit		xx
Dividends and interest income		xx
Exceptional profit (a)	xx	
Total—profit for year		xx
Income tax		xx
Balance—for appropriation		xx
Appropriation:		
General reserve	xx	
Dividends paid and proposed	xx	xx
Balance of profit for year		xx

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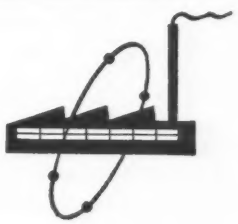

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Nearly lost is the real import of the legend: the expression of Washington's integrity. This moral soundness and honesty of the man is the key to his character. Yet character is not built on one incident alone; it requires a lifetime to establish.

Over the years, the father of our country laid down a code of conduct that still serves as the measure of a man—or an organization. This code of what is proper has been the hallmark of THE ROURKE-ENO PAPER COMPANY for well over a century. It is the measure of the company.

To start a business requires two things: a product to sell and customers to sell to. To build a business requires service—service that expresses not only the character of the business but that of the men and women in it. Development of the character of the service that THE ROURKE-ENO PAPER COMPANY provides for its customers has taken place over a period of 110 years. It is reflected from two directions—the cordial relationships that exist between our company and our customers and with the paper mills whom we represent. Many in both groups have been associated with us for decades.

It is no cliché to say that a company is known by the customers it keeps. We keep ours by providing them with the papers they want when they want them.

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Note (a): This item is included in the statement but oddly is not carried into "profit for year"; instead, it is transferred to a balance sheet reserve.

The American practice of setting forth sales, costs and expenses in some detail has had no influence thus far on the English income statement. The income statement of an American tobacco company (Liggett & Myers) presents a sharp and interesting contrast, as suggested by the following (headings only):

Net sales		xx
Other income		xx
Total income		xx
Deductions:		
Cost of goods sold; selling and general expenses	xx	
Depreciation provision	xx	
Interest	xx	
Income tax provision	xx	xx
Net income for year		xx
Preferred-stock dividends		xx
Net income for common stock		xx

Footnotes to Financial Statements. Two pages of notes, numbering seven in all, are presented. These notes compare roughly with those usually found in American annual reports, except that they bear mainly on matters of the balance sheet.

Report of Auditors. This statement of opinion is much longer in the English version as compared with auditors' certificates for American companies. The longer version is, however, caused by qualifications, for the most part. American certificates of audits are briefer and "cleaner" in the sense of being more straightforward. The language in the English version is also in some places quite positive, as in the statement that the financial statements "give a true and fair view" of the state of affairs (balance sheet) and of the profit. The audit report in the English case under illustration ran to upwards of 250 words. The audit report included in the case of the American tobacco concern mentioned above ran to some 125 words. Each is typical of practice in the given country.

Make Way For Invention

(Continued from page 17)

more pressing question, viz, could the public do without the inventive contributions of the large corporations which are produced only under a sound patent system?

The discovery of the principles of nuclear energy set a new example of the extent to which the anti-patent movement had grown. Here was a new scientific wonder that offered all the exciting inventions, developments and new industries to the people of this country that the discovery of electricity offered in the last century. Here was a fount of scientific discovery that could be drawn upon for generations to come, to provide new goods and new tools, to save labor, time and money, to raise still higher our standard of living. Here was the greatest scientific treasure chest of all times.

An Island of Socialism

What happened? Of all incredible things, an iron security was placed about this entire field and it was locked away from the American public. The government said, "This is ours. If anybody makes an invention relating to atomic energy, the patent belongs to us."

The author of the atomic energy act called it "socialization." Even so, it was patent stupidity. With the most stupendous natural discovery in the world within reach the government placed it on an island of socialism in a sea of free enterprise. This island still is not a pretty thing to visualize. Divided into two areas, one part military and the other peaceful, the military end is weighed down with stockpiles of atom and hydrogen bombs and with facilities concentrating on even more destructive weapons. This end can turn the earth into a white burning star in which every vestige of man will vanish. The other end of the island is virtually untouched, uncleared. This is the end that should be bustling with peaceful industrial activity. It isn't, because anything that industry invents in this part still belongs to the government or can be taken by it.

The results of the beating that was given our patent system are quite apparent. In 1927, 92,000 persons filed applications for patents in the U. S. Patent Office. In 1929 and 1930 this figure stood at its highest peak, when in each year more than 94,000 applications for patents were filed. After that, inventions declined. In 1943 only 48,000 were filed and in 1951, 63,000. Despite the increase in population, despite the constant need for new devices in industry, farming and homemaking, despite the fact that annual expenditures for research and development are today in excess of ten *billion* dollars, creative inventions are still in short supply. Because of this, the critics of the patent system complain about a shortage of scientists when what they really have in mind is a dearth of invention. (Concluded in July issue of CI.)

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Value-wise P.A. pays over 2 cents a pound more for steel, cuts job-run costs $22.50 a ton with

DSC *RBF* STRIP

The sure-working steel with eye appeal

THE CASE IN POINT—This stamping plant had been using "non-strip" steel on a 20 gauge, deep-drawn, chrome-plated refrigerator part weighing about 4 pounds. "Breakers," running 5%, was bad enough, but finishing costs were the big headache . . . clearly a case of *under-specifying*.

THE BUYER SWALLOWED HARD—Then a DSC Customer "Rep" suggested a way to reduce both stamping and finishing costs by switching to DSC *RBF* STRIP. The buyer swallowed hard about paying over 2 cents a pound more for his steel, but placed a trial order just the same.

THE SWITCH PAID OFF—On the pilot run every cost factor was closely checked. DSC *RBF* STRIP scored practically 100% for job-performance and showed a job-run saving equivalent to $22.50 a ton . . . now a *recurring* profit for the customer, thanks to a value-wise P.A.

OVER-SPECIFYING CAN HURT TOO—In other cases, high-finish jobs like certain hardware items, small appliances, furniture tubing, etc., sometimes suffer from *over-specifying*, or using even a costlier strip when DSC *RBF* STRIP might do. Possibilities of saving as much as $60 or more a ton on the steel is worth investigating in these "profit-squeeze" days.

DSC *RBF* STRIP—WHAT IT IS—DSC *RBF* STRIP is the product of 34 years of stripmaking experience. Starting with job-suited hot bands it is processed to your ordered size, gauge and temper, and given our Regular Bright Finish.

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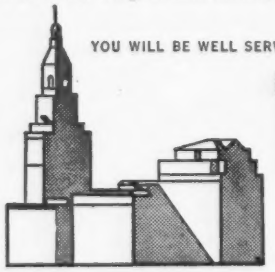

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Graphic Presentation

By JOHN G. BARRETT
Landers, Frary & Clark

♦ THE major development and utilization of graphic presentation as a medium for translating statistics into condensed visual form have taken place during the present century.

Charts are the shorthand of statistics. In a period in which every kind of factual information tends more and more to expression in statistical terms, they have become one of the most effective means for converting masses of data to a form that facilitates rapid comprehension and interpretation. Statistical information presented graphically is more easily understood and remembered than the same data in tabular form. This applies particularly to interrelated factors, which in the chart form part of an integrated whole, while in the table they appear in unconnected detail. The coordination of significant relationships made apparent by the graphic method is of special value to executives whose duties leave them little time for analysis of data presented in tables.

Charts serve better than any other method of presentation where data must be presented to a number of persons at the same time. Statistical tables cannot be used effectively in a conference, board meeting, or hearing. The employment of display charts for such purposes has kept pace with the increasing use of the conference method for discussion and study of economic and legislative problems.

To obtain the best results with charts for use in conferences or hearings it is essential that the method of presentation be carefully planned and adapted to the order of business likely to be followed during the meeting. It frequently happens in business conferences that no formal agenda is prepared and the order in which the various subjects will come up for discussion cannot be determined in advance. The best plan in such cases is to distribute the charts separately about the room, so they are immediately available when they are reached in the course of the discussions.

The time between the calling of a conference and the date it is to be held is sometimes too short for making up the required number of charts in display size. A method that may be employed in such emergencies consists in drafting the charts on small sheets, with stripped typed lettering, for duplication by photostat. Enough copies of the originals are run off to provide each person attending the meeting with a full set of the charts planned for presentation.

Charts for recording current operations are little more than accounting devices in graphic form. They are used extensively in all classes of industrial and commercial activities. They generally consist of a series of dates at the top of the chart and a list of items at the left. The ruling is vertical for the time scale and horizontal for the items. The entries corresponding to each time unit are noted as numbers or symbols or with adhesive tape in color or shading. If the chart is laid out on cardboard, map tacks of different colors or shapes may be utilized for the same purpose.

Ruled loose-leaf sheets are commonly employed for charts representing a continuous daily record. If the entries are at longer intervals, the chart is usually drafted in wall-chart size. A curve or column display chart, if space is left at the right of the drawing for future entries, serves the same purpose.

A type sometimes designated "Progress Chart," similar in design, is employed to record progress on a project, study, or investigation with a definite time limit. Usually the time scale is in months, the last month in the series representing the date set for completion. The entries are in percents, showing the proportion of the project finished to the end of each time unit.

Perhaps the greatest advantage of graphic presentation is its ability to communicate more, faster. There is an additional advantage, minor, perhaps, and generally overlooked, but interesting and rather effective. It lies in the fact that a well designed and executed graphical display can often depict the relationship between variables so clearly and vividly that the writer or speaker does not have to spell it out. He simply pauses a moment, and the viewer—instead of being told what the relationship is—has the

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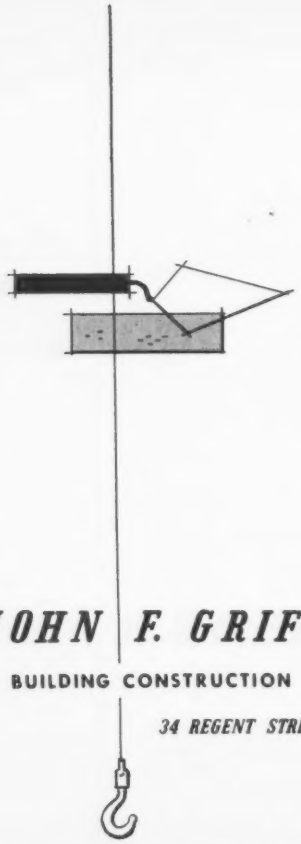

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pleasure and satisfaction of discovering it for himself. Immediately, the viewer switches from passive listener or reader to an active, eager, and interested participant.

Since the purpose of graphic presentation—or of any other visual aid for that matter—is to communicate quickly, clearly, and memorably, it should be prepared for that purpose, and that purpose alone. A graphic presentation should not be produced simply to be admired, or to be funny, or dramatic. And it should be prepared and used when, and only when, it will do the job better and quicker than any other method of communication.

A good visual presentation—and therefore a good graphic presentation—has unity, simplicity, organization, and visibility. It has unity because it delineates one basic idea, one central theme. There is simplicity because the trivial, the unnecessary, the fancy symbols and abbreviations are not used. The lettering is simple and easy to read. Terms are not ambiguous.

The amount of detail is carefully controlled. This amount is a function not only of the message to be communicated, but also of the place, and the needs and background of the audience. There is organization—that is—organization with an eye toward communication. The parts are arranged for rapid perception and comprehension, and the over-all picture is made as attractive and dynamic as possible.

New Invention Solves Rainy Day Problem

(Continued from page 12)

for their respective homes. They still don't know how they made it, as anyone in the state who went through those floods can easily testify. When they were able to re-visit the factory two days later after the floodwaters had receded they found most of the boxes were lost.

So the carefully saved and put aside investment in boxes had to be slowly accumulated once again through the sale of more sets. The Rainy Day Toy line isn't yet a major industry but it is justfying the small investment of cash. The Dickinsons feel the large amount of time and imagination they've put into it was paid back long ago.

Rainy Day Toys, the unincorporated, non-company name under which the toys are marketed, is envisioned as a sort of trust for the children who are reaching the age when education gets expensive. It is something this family has done together and which may one day put the kids through college. If it develops into something bigger, it will provide jobs for people in a state which is interested in new industries.

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10:20 A.M. CST: Five drums of trichlorethylene are loaded on small delivery truck.

10:45 A.M. CST: Shipment arrives at customer's plant, less than an hour after initial call.

Ordered at 11:00 A.M. EST; Delivered at 10:45 A.M. CST

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In the instance outlined here, Merchants actually beat the clock in an effort to get material to a customer when and where he needed it. Close cooperation and an efficient communication system among the nationwide Merchants' offices made it possible. Wherever you locate, Merchants can serve you.

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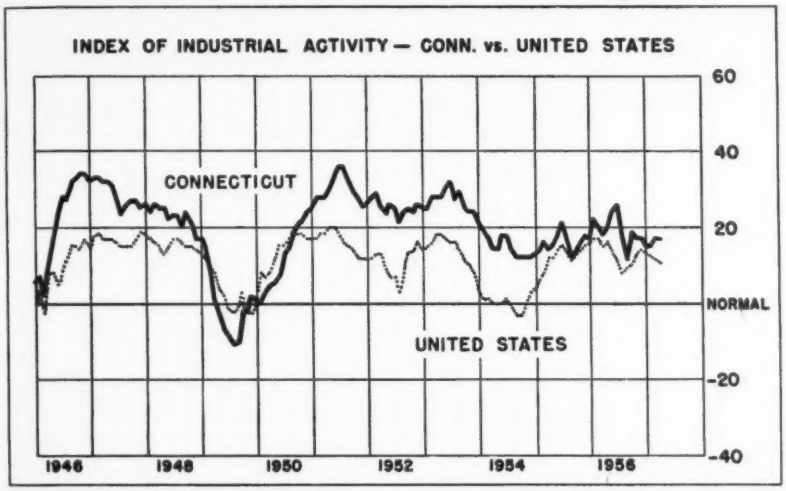
Business Pattern

A comprehensive summary of the ups and downs of industrial activity in Connecticut for the thirty day period ending on the 15th day of the second previous month.

Connecticut Business Index Marking Time



♦ THE Index of general business activity for Connecticut averaged an estimated +16 in the 1st quarter of 1957. This is the same as the preceding quarter, but 4 points under the first three months of 1956.

Total non-farm and non-manufacturing employment both showed some improvement during the first quarter. Manufacturing employment, however, has experienced no upward movement since last December.

Average hourly earnings reached a new high of $2.07 in the quarter. This, despite a workweek slightly below recent levels.

Over-all, the first quarter of 1957 was one of mixed trends with the downward pressures canceling out the upward forces.

Employment Up

In March, total non-farm employment in Connecticut was recorded at 908,400, of which 472,400 was in the non-manufacturing portion.

In recent years, the number of workers in the non-manufacturing industries such as trade, construction, and government, has increased substantially. In fact, it is this growth which accounts for most of the recent rise in the State's non-farm employment.

On the other hand, most manufacturing industries are below year ago levels with the major exception of aircraft. Employment in this industry has climbed 14,000 in the last year.

Conn. Businesses Down

Supporting the present feeling in some quarters that moderate softening in general business conditions may be expected as 1957 progresses, the number of new corporations formed in the State declined for the 3rd consecutive quarter.

Moreover, business failures in the 1st three months of this year numbered over 200 for the first time since the 3rd quarter of 1955.

Auto Output

A gain in new automobile sales is needed in the next few months, if production is going to recover from the downward trend experienced in the first quarter.

In 1955, the auto output index reached 190 by April. This year, however, the index has as yet to reach the 170 level.

Unemployment

March saw a further reduction in both total and initial claims for unemployment benefits in the State.

Although the total claims were 4,000 above March of 1956, they are down sharply from their year end peak.

Initial claims have declined for four consecutive months and are now 500 less than March, a year ago.

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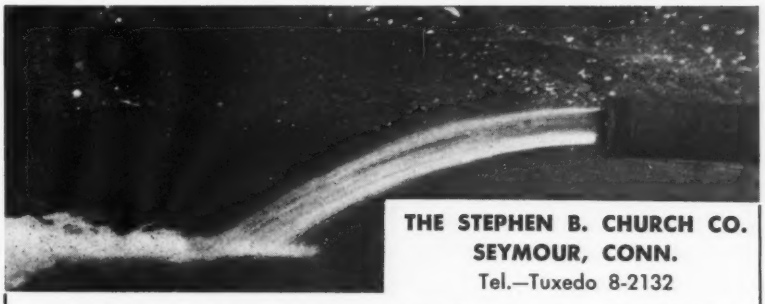

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The Metal Bellows In Your Life

(Continued from page 11)

division operates. Bridgeport for many years has been designing and manufacturing intricate components and sensing mechanisms for jet aircraft fuel, oxygen, lubricating and de-icing systems. Among these developments are many automatic control elements for guided missiles that come off the end of Bridgeport's production line daily.

Today's bright, gadget-laden kitchens are surely a far cry from grandma's bleak workshop. Thanks to producers of automatic controls like Bridgeport Thermostat, modern home appliances truly relieve the drudgery of day to day chores, freeing American homemakers for other, more interesting activities.

Highway cargo vans and the family auto use Bridgeport thermostats to maintain proper engine operating temperatures, and also insure longer engine life and better performance from the heater. By rail, as on the road, the division's precision bellows assemblies, used in heating and air conditioning systems, mean passenger comfort both summer and winter.

Employee and Community Relations

Although located in the country's oldest industrial center, Bridgeport Thermostat has plenty of young ideas —not only about products but about people too. Basic policy of the company is to advance men within the organization. Many key positions are now occupied by men who started in relatively modest jobs.

During an employee's working years, he is offered the protection of a well-rounded health, accident, hospitalization and life insurance policy and pension plan. There are also paid holidays and vacations. A credit union, together with a welfare fund, help maintain a high level of security for employees and their families. A well-rounded safety program is designed to minimize industrial accidents and maintain good health.

Bridgeport Thermostat and its employees endeavor to be helpful neighbors and good citizens in the surrounding communities. Plant tours by local high school, business and civic groups are arranged periodically, and a number of executives and employees take an active part in various civic, charitable and community activities.

LOVELY ENDING TO A LENGTHY YARN

A lovely young lady in an attractive knit sweater is a familiar sight. Not so familiar, however, is the fact that over *two-and-a-half miles* of yarn are needed for knitting the average lady's sweater!

The laughing lass above, for instance, wears a sweater made from over 4,200 yards of American Thread Co.'s STAR Spun "Turbo" High Bulk Orlon* yarn. And if she seems happy about the whole thing, there's good reason. The "Turbo" process gives the yarn an exceptionally soft, cashmere-like texture. In addition, her sweater's moth-resistant, shrink-resistant – and economical too!

STAR Spun "Turbo" High Bulk Orlon Yarn is spun and dyed by The American Thread Company in the Wool Division of its Willimantic plant in Willimantic, Conn.

THE AMERICAN Thread COMPANY

*Du Pont's trademark

WILLIMANTIC, CONNECTICUT

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

EDITOR'S NOTE: This department, giving a partial list of peace-time products manufactured in Connecticut, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings purchased by Connecticut manufacturers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department. Listing rates (12-time insertions only): $6.00 for single listing. When several listings are ordered for insertion at the same time following multiple rates apply: $10 for two and $2.00 each beginning with the third.

(Advertisement)

Accounting Forms
Baker-Goodyear Co The — Branford

Accounting Machines
Underwood Corporation — Bridgeport

Adding Machines
Underwood Corporation — Bridgeport

Adhesives
Polymer Industries Inc — Springdale
Raybestos Division Raybestos-Manhattan Inc — Bridgeport

Advertising Mats
ADS Inc Div CSW Plastic Types Inc — Hartford
Lockwood Sons Inc Wm H — Hartford

Advertising Plates
ADS Inc Div CSW Plastic Types Inc — Hartford
Lockwood Sons Inc Wm H — Hartford

Advertising Specialties
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St — Ansonia
Halco Co — New Haven

Aerosol Products
Bridgeport Brass Company — Bridgeport

Air Compressors
Spencer Turbine Co The — Hartford

Air-Conditioning
Dunham-Bush Inc — West Hartford
Norwalk Airconditioning Corp The (forced air heating units oil fired) — South Norwalk

Air Ducts
Wiremold Co The (Retractable) — Hartford

Air Heaters—Direct Fired
Peabody Engineering Corporation — Stamford

Air Impellers
The Torrington Manufacturing Co — Torrington

Aircraft
Sikorsky Aircraft Division United Aircraft Corporation (helicopters) — Bridgeport

Aircraft Accessories
Chandler Evans Div Pratt & Whitney Co Inc. (Piston and Jet Engine Accessories—Carburetors, Fuel Controls, Afterburner Regulators, Pumps, Servomechanisms and Protek Plugs) — West Hartford
Fenn Mfg Co The (Hardened and Ground Gears assemblies) — Newington
Gabb Special Products Div E Horton & Son Company (filler caps—pressure fuel servicing systems) — Windsor Locks
Hamilton Standard Div United Aircraft Corp (propellors and other aircraft equipment) — Windsor Locks
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc (aircraft pressure switches and jet engine afterburner control systems) — Danbury

Aircraft Engine Timing Tools
Gabb Special Products Div E Horton & Son Company — Windsor Locks

Aircraft Engines
Lycoming Division Avco Manufacturing Corp — Stratford

Aircraft Fasteners
Bland Burner Co., The, Thread Products Div. — Hartford
Scovill Manufacturing Company (PANELOC Aircraft Fasteners) — Waterbury

Aircraft Instruments
Gorn Electric Company Inc — Stamford

Aircraft—Repair & Overhaul
Airport Department Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division — Rentschler Field East Hartford

Aircraft Sheet Metal Work
Aero Form Co — New Haven

Aircraft Studs & Bolts
Britton Mfg Co Inc — Hartford

Aircraft Test Equipment
United Manufacturing Co Division of The W L Maxson Corp — Hamden

Alumilite Aluminum Sheets
Leed Co The H A — Hamden

Aluminum Bronze Castings
Knapp Foundry Company Inc — Guilford

Aluminum Castings
Eastern Malleable Iron Company The — Naugatuck
Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue — West Haven
Charles Parker Company The — Meriden

Aluminum Extrusions
Bridgeport Brass Company — Bridgeport

Aluminum Forgings
Bridgeport Brass Company — Bridgeport
Consolidated Industries Inc — West Cheshire
Scovill Manufacturing Company — Waterbury 91

Aluminum Ingots
Lapides Metals Corp — New Haven

Aluminum Sand Castings
Bridgeport Deoxidized Bronze Corp — Bridgeport

Aluminum—Sheet and Rod
Scovill Manufacturing Company — Waterbury

Aluminum—Sheets & Coils
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc — New Haven

Ammunition
Arms and Ammunition Div Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp — New Haven
Remington Arms Co Inc and Peters Cartridge Div — Bridgeport

Anodizing
Comco Inc Div of Enthone Inc — New Haven
Leed Co The H A — Hamden
Light Metals Coloring Co Inc — Watertown

Anodizing Equipment
Comco Inc Div of Enthone Inc — New Haven

Asbestos
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (gaskets, packings, wicks) — Middletown

Asarcon Bronze
Knapp Foundry Company Inc (bushing & bearing stock) — Guilford

Assemblies—Small
Barnes Co The Wallace Div Associated Spring Corp — Bristol
Greist Manufacturing Co The — New Haven
Humason Mfg Co The — Forestville
J H Sessions & Son — Bristol

Automatic Buffing & Polishing Machines
Harper Buffing Machine Company The — East Hampton

Auto Cable Housing
Wiremold Company The — Hartford

Automatic Control Instruments
Bristol Co The (temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, time) — Waterbury

Automobile Accessories
Kilbourn-Sauer Company (lights and other accessories) — Fairfield

Automotive Bodies
Metropolitan Body Company — Bridgeport

Automotive Parts
Bridgeport Thermostat Div Robertshaw—Fulton Controls Co (automobile thermostats) — Milford
Eis Manufacturing Co (Hydraulic and Mechanical) — Middletown
Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (Brake Lining, Lined Brake Shoes, Clutch Facings, Automatic Transmission Parts, Fan Belts, Radiator Hose and Miscellaneous Rubber) — Bridgeport

Automotive & Service Station Equipment
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Canned Oil Dispensers) — Waterbury 91

Automotive Tools
Eis Manufacturing Company — Middletown

Bags—Paper
Continental Can Co Paper Container Div — Kensington

Bakelite Moldings
Watertown Mfg Co The — Watertown

Balls
Abbott Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing) — Hartford
Hartford Steel Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless aluminum) — Hartford
Kilian Steel Ball Corp The — Hartford
Pioneer Steel Ball Company Inc (steel for bearings, burnishing, graining; also brass, bronze and stainless) — Unionville
Superior Steel Ball Co Inc (steel bearings & burnishing material) — New Britain

Banbury Mixers
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc — Ansonia

Barrels
Abbott Ball Co The (burnishing and tumbling) — Hartford
Esbec Barrel Finishing Corp. (burnishing & tumbling) — Byram
Hartford-Steel Ball Co The (tumbling) — Hartford

Baskets—Wire
Rolock Inc — Fairfield

Bathroom Accessories
Charles Parker Co The — Meriden

Batteries
Electrical Div Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp (flashlight, radio, hearing aid and others) — New Haven

Bearing Testers
Sperry Products Inc — Danbury

Bearings
Barden Corporation The (ball) — Danbury
Fafnir Bearing Co (ball) — New Britain
Marlin-Rockwell Corporation — Plainville
New Departure Div of General Motors (ball) — Bristol
Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller) — Stamford

Bellows Assemblies
Bridgeport Thermostat Div Robertshaw—Fulton Controls Co — Milford

Bellows—Metallic
Bridgeport Thermostat Div Robertshaw—Fulton Controls Co — Milford

Bells
Bevin Brothers Mfg Co — East Hampton
Gong Bell Co The — East Hampton
N N Hill Brass Co The — East Hampton

Belt Fasteners
Saling Manufacturing Company (patented self-aligning) — Unionville

Belting
Hartford Belting Co — Hartford

Belts
Russell Mfg. Co., The (airplane safety, air cargo, endless) — Middletown
Russell Mfg. Co., The (transmission and conveyor, woven stitched canvas and rubber) — Middletown

Bends—Pipe or Tube
National Pipe Bending Co The — 160 River St New Haven

Bicycle Coaster Brakes
New Departure Div General Motors Corp — Bristol

Bicycle Sundries
New Departure Div General Motors Corp — Bristol

Binders Board
Colonial Board Company — Manchester

Blacking Salts for Metals
Enthone Inc — New Haven
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co — Bridgeport

Black Oxide Finishing
Black Oxide Inc — New Britain

Black Oxide Treatment
Bennett Metal Treating Co The — 1045 New Britain Ave — Elmwood

Blades
Capewell Manufacturing Company Metal Saw Division (hack saw and band saw) — Hartford

Blocks
Howard Company (cupola fire clay) — New Haven

Blower Fans
Colonial Blower Company — Plainville
Spencer Turbine Co The — Hartford

(Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Blower Systems
Colonial Blower Company — Plainville
Ripley Co — Middletown

Blower Wheels
Torrington Manufacturing Company The — Torrington

Blueprints and Photostats
Joseph Merritt & Co — Hartford

Boilers
Bigelow Co The — New Haven
General Electric Company (Residential oil and gas fired steam and hot water) — Bridgeport

Bolts and Nuts
Clark Brothers Bolt Co — Milldale

Boring Tools
Atrax Company The (solid carbide) — Newington

Box Board
Bird & Son Inc — New Britain
Federal Paper Board Co Inc — Montville, New Haven & Versailles
Lydall & Foulds Paper Co The — Manchester
Robertson Paper Box Co — Montville
Gair Company Inc Robert — Montville
New Haven Board and Carton Co The — New Haven

Boxes
Bird & Son Inc (corrugated, solid fibre, cleated containers) — New Britain
Connecticut Container Corporation — New Haven
Gair Company Inc Robert (corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers) — Portland
Merriam Mfg Co (steel cash, bond, security, fitted tool and tackle boxes) — Durham
Middletown Mfg Co (metal) — Middletown
Warner Bros Co The (Acetate, Paper, Acetate and Paper Combinations, Counter Display, Setup) — Bridgeport

Boxes and Crates
City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc The — Bridgeport

Boxes—Folding
Leshine Carton Co — Branford

Boxes—Metal
Merriam Mfg Co (Bond and Security, Cash and Utility, Personal Files and Drawer Safes) — Durham
Scovill Manufacturing Company (aluminum, brass, bronze, copper-cosmetic, drug, hair pin, ointment, pill, powder, rouge, vanity) — Waterbury

Boxes—Paper—Folding
Atlantic Carton Corp — Norwich
Bridgeport Paper Box Co — Bridgeport
Carpenter-Hayes Paper Box Co Inc — East Hampton
Curtis & Sons Inc S — Sandy Hook
Folding Cartons Incorporated (paper, folding) — Versailles
Gair Company Inc Robert — Montville
H J Mills Inc — Bristol
National Folding Box Co Div Federal Paper Board Co Inc (paper folding) — New Haven and Versailles
New Haven Board and Carton Co The — New Haven
Robertson Paper Box Co — Montville
Warner Bros Co The — Bridgeport

Boxes—Paper—Setup
Bridgeport Paper Box Co. — Bridgeport
Heminway Corporation The — Waterbury
H J Mills Inc — Bristol
Strouse Adler Company The — New Haven
Warner Bros Co The — Bridgeport

Braid—Elastic & Non-elastic
Essex Mills Inc — Essex

Brake Cables
Eis Manufacturing Co — Middletown

Brake Linings
Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (Automotive and Industrial) — Bridgeport
Russell Mfg. Co., The (all types) — Middletown

Brake Service Parts
Eis Manufacturing Co — Middletown

Brass & Bronze
American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods, tubes) — Waterbury
Bridgeport Rolling Mills Company (coil, sheet, strip) — Bridgeport
Bridgeport Brass Company (sheet, rod, wire and tubing) — Bridgeport
Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet, wire, rods) — Bristol
Chase Brass & Copper Co — Waterbury
Miller Company The (phosphor bronze and brass in sheets, strips, rolls) — Meriden
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (sheet, wire, rod) — Thomaston
Scovill Manufacturing Company — Waterbury 91
Seymour Mfg Co The (strip, sheet & wire) — Seymour
Tinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls) — Waterbury
Western Brass Mills Division of Olin Industries Inc (sheet, strip) — New Haven

Brass & Bronze Ingot Metal
Mitchell Smelting & Refining Co Inc — Botsford
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The — Thomaston
Whipple and Choate Company The — Bridgeport

Brass, Bronze, Aluminum Castings
Charles Parker Company The — Meriden
Victors Brass Foundry Inc — Guilford

Brass Goods
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (to order) — Waterbury
Rostand Mfg Co The (Ecclesiastical Brass Wares) — Milford
Scovill Manufacturing Company (to order) — Waterbury 91
Western Brass Mills Div Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp — New Haven

Brass Mill Products
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Co — Bridgeport
Chase Brass & Copper Co — Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The — Thomaston
Scovill Manufacturing Company — Waterbury 91
Western Brass Mills Div Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp — New Haven

Breathing Equipment
Cycle-Flo Company The — Milford

Brick-Building
Donnelly Brick Co The — New Britain

Bricks—Fire
Howard Company — New Haven
Mullite Refractories Co The — Shelton

Bright Wire Goods
Sargent & Company (Screw Eyes, Screw Hooks, Cup Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, C H Hooks) — New Haven

Broaching
Hartford Special Machinery Co The — Hartford

Bronze & Aluminum Castings
Charles Parker Co — Meriden
Knapp Foundry Company Inc (rough or machined) — Guilford

Bronze Sand Castings
Bridgeport Deoxidized Bronze Corp — Bridgeport

Brooms—Brushes
Fuller Brush Co The — Hartford

Buckles
B Schwanda & Sons — Staffordville
G E Prentice Mfg Co The — Kensington
Hawie Mfg Co The — Bridgeport
North & Judd Manufacturing Co — New Britain
Patent Button Co The — Waterbury
Risdon Manufacturing Co John M Russell Div — Naugatuck

Buffing & Polishing Compositions
Apothecaries Hall Co — Waterbury
Lea Mfg Co — Waterbury

Building Materials
City Lumber Co. of Bridgeport, Inc. — Bridgeport

Burners
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (kerosene oil lighting) — Thomaston

Burners—Automatic
Peabody Engineering Corporation — Stamford

Burners—Coal and Oil
Peabody Engineering Corporation (Combined) — Stamford

Burners—Gas
Peabody Engineering Corporation (Blast Furnace) — Stamford

Burners—Gas and Oil
Peabody Engineering Corporation (Combined) — Stamford

Burners—Refinery
Peabody Engineering Corporation (For Gas and Oil) — Stamford

Burnishing
Abbott Ball Co The (Burnishing Barrells and Burnishing Media) — Hartford
Pioneer Steel Ball Company Inc (balls, cones, other metallic shapes) — Unionville

Burs
Atrax Company The (carbide) — Newington
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc — West Hartford

Busways
Distribution Assemblies Department, General Electric Co — Plainville

Buttons
B Schwanda & Sons — Staffordville
Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The — Putnam
Patent Button Co The — Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Uniform and Tack Fasteners) — Waterbury 91
Waterbury Companies Inc (Uniform and Fancy Dress) — Waterbury

Cabinets
Charles Parker Co The (medicine) — Meriden

Cabinet Work
Hartford Builders Finish Co — Hartford

Cable—Asbestos Insulated
Rockbestos Products Corp — New Haven

Cable-Interlocked Armor
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Cable—Nonmetallic Sheathed
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Cable—Service Entrance
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Cages
Andrew B Hendryx Co The (bird and animal) — New Haven

Cams
American Cam Company Inc — Hartford
Hartford Special Machinery Co The — Hartford
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc — Waterbury

Cams, 2 Dimensional
Parker-Hartford Corporation — Hartford

Cams, 3 Dimensional
Parker-Hartford Corporation — Hartford

Canvas Products
F B Skiff Inc — Hartford

Capacitors
Electro Motive Mfg Co Inc The (mica & trimmer) — Willimantic

Carbide Drawing Dies
State Products Co (eyelet special shape dies) — Oakville

Carbide Shape Dies
Thomaston Tool & Die Co (any form) — Thomaston

Carbide Tools
Atrax Company The (solid) — Newington
Precision Tool & Die Co — Waterbury

Card Clothing
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) — Stafford Springs

Card Indexes
Wassell Organization Inc — Westport

Carpenter's Tools
Sargent & Company (Planes, Squares, Plumb Bobs, Bench Screws, Clamps and Saw Vices) — New Haven

Carpet
B F Goodrich Sponge Products Division — Shelton

Carpet Cushion
B F Goodrich Sponge Products Division — Shelton

Carpets and Rugs
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co — Thompsonville

Casters
Bassick Company The (Industrial and General) — Bridgeport

Casters—Industrial
George P Clark Co — Windsor Locks

Castings
Connecticut Foundry Co (grey iron) — Rocky Hill
Connecticut Malleable Castings Co (malleable iron castings) — New Haven
Charles Parker Company The (brass, bronze, aluminum) — Meriden
Ductile Iron Foundry Inc — Stratford
Eastern Malleable Iron Company The (malleable iron, metal and alloy) — Naugatuck
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Meehanite, Nodular, Iron, Steel) — Ansonia
H. R. Engineering Laboratories Inc (centrifugal steel mold) — East Haddam
Hartford Electric Steel Corp The (stainless steel) — Hartford
Plainville Casting Company (gray, alloy and high tensile irons) — Plainville
Malleable Iron Fittings Co (malleable iron and steel) — Branford
McLagon Foundry Co (grey iron) — New Haven
Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum) — 688 Third Ave West Haven
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co. (steel) — Branford
Philbrick-Booth & Spencer Inc (grey iron) — Hartford
Producto Machine Company The — Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass & Bronze) — Waterbury 91
Turner & Seymour Mfg Co The (gray iron, semi steel and alloy) — Torrington
Union Mfg Co (grey iron & semi steel) — New Britain
Waterbury Foundry Company The (highway & sash weights) — Waterbury
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass) — Middletown

(Advt.)

Castings—Investment
Arwood Precision Casting Corp — Groton

Cement-filler
Clark Cast Steel Cement Company (iron) — Clinton

Cements—Refractory
Mullite Refractory Co The — Shelton

Centerless Grinding
Winsted Centerless Co — Winsted

Centers
Ready Tool Co The (anti friction, carbide tipped, high speed) — Bridgeport

Chain
Risdon Manufacturing Co John M Russel Div — Naugatuck
Turner and Seymour Mfg Co The (weldless, sash, jack, safety, furnace, universal, lion and cable) — Torrington

Chain—Bead
Auto-Swage Products Inc — Shelton
Bead Chain Mfg Co The — Bridgeport

Chain—Power Transmission and Conveying
Whitney Chain Company — Hartford

Chairs
The Hitchcock Chair Company — Riverton

Chemical Analysis
State Testing Laboratory — Bridgeport

Chemical Manufacturing
Carwin Company The — North Haven

Chemicals
Apothecaries Hall Co — Waterbury
Carwin Company The — North Haven
Macalaster Bicknell Company — New Haven
MacDermid Incorporated — Waterbury
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co — Naugatuck
New England Lime Company — Canaan
Pfizer & Co Inc Chas — Groton
United States Chemical Corp (maintenance and powdered hand soap, floor waxes, cleaners, disinfectants, fuel additives) — New Haven

Chemicals—Agriculture
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (insecticides, fungicides, weed killers) — Naugatuck

Christmas Light Clips
Foursome Manufacturing Co — Bristol

Chromium Plating
Chromium Corp of America — Waterbury
Chromium Process Company The — Shelton
City Plating Works Inc — Bridgeport

Chucks
Cushman Chuck Co The — Hartford
Horton Chuck Div The E Horton & Son Company — Windsor Locks
Jacobs Manufacturing Co The — West Hartford
Union Manufacturing Company — New Britain

Chucks—Drill
Jacobs Manufacturing Co The — West Hartford

Chucks & Face Plate Jaws
Cushman Chuck Co The — Hartford
Union Mfg Co — New Britain
Horton Chuck Div The E Horton & Son Company — Windsor Locks

Chucks—Power Operated
Cushman Chuck Co The — Hartford
Union Manufacturing Company — New Britain

Circuit Breakers
Trumbull Components Department, General Electric Co — Plainville

Circulating Pumps
Corley Co Inc The — Plainville

Clay
Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry) — New Haven

Cleaning Compounds
Enthone Inc (Industrial) — New Haven

Cleansing Compounds
MacDermid Incorporated — Waterbury

Clock Mechanisms
Lux Clock Mfg Co The — Waterbury

Clocks
E Ingraham Co The — Bristol
Seth Thomas Clocks — Thomaston
United States Time Corporation The — Waterbury

Clocks—Alarm
Lux Clock Mfg Co The — Waterbury

Clocks—Automatic Cooking
Lux Clock Mfg Co The — Waterbury

Clutches
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The — New Haven

Clutch Facings
Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (Molded, Woven, Semi-metallic and Full-metallic) — Bridgeport
Russell Mfg. Co., The (all types) — Middletown

Coatings
Bischoff Chemical Corporation (Peelable Plastic Coatings) — Ivoryton

Coil Winding Machines
Boesch Mfg Co Inc — Danbury

Coils
Dano Electric Company — Winsted

Coils—Electric
Bittermann Electric Company — Canaan

Coils—Pipe or Tube
National Pipe Bending Co The — 160 River St New Haven
Whitlock Manufacturing Co The — Hartford

Cold Molded Electrical Insulation
Meriden Molded Plastics — Meriden

Commercial Heat Treating
A F Holden Company The — 52 Richard St West Haven

Commercial Truck Bodies
Metropolitan Body Company — Bridgeport

Compacts
Scovill Manufacturing Company (powder and rouge) — Waterbury

Comparators
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc (Electro-limit and Air-O-Limit) — West Hartford

Compressors
Norwalk Company Inc (high pressure air and gas) — South Norwalk

Computers
Newton Co The (electronic) — Manchester
Reflectone Corporation The — Stamford

Concrete Products
Plastricrete Corp — Hamden

Condenser and Heat Exchanger Tubes
Bridgeport Brass Company — Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Company — Waterbury

Cones
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) (Paper) — Mystic

Consulting Engineers
McNeal J D (Electrical and Electronic) — New Haven
Standish Associates, Inc. — Fairfield
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (Consulting) 296 Homestead Ave — Hartford

Continuous Mill Gages
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc — West Hartford

Contract Machining
Laurel Mfg Co Inc (Precision Production Small Parts) — Plainville
Malleable Iron Fittings Company — Branford
Charles Parker Co — Meriden

Contract Manufacturers
Fenn Mfg Co The (Precision Machine Work) — Newington
Greist Mfg Co The (metal parts and assemblies) 503 Blake St — New Haven
Merriam Mfg Co (production runs—metal boxes and containers to specifications) — Durham
Charles Parker Co (sheet metal fabricators) — Meriden
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal parts and assemblies) — Thomaston
Scovill Manufacturing Company (metal parts and assemblies) — Waterbury 91
J H Sessions & Son — Bristol

Controllers
Bristol Company The — Waterbury
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc — Stratford

Controls—Remote
Panish Controls (Remote Controls for Marine & Aeronautic Applications) — Bridgeport

Controls Remote, Hydraulic
Sperry Products Inc — Danbury

Converters DC to AC
Electric Specialty Co — Stamford

Conveyor Systems
Hayes-Te Equipment Corp., Connecticut Conveyor Division (Conn-Veyor) — Unionville
Leeds Conveyor Mfg Co The — East Haven
Production Equipment Co — Meriden

Copper
American Brass Corp The (sheet, wire, rods, tubes) — Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Company (sheet, rod, wire and tubing) — Bridgeport
Bristol Brass Corp The (steel) — Bristol
Chase Brass & Copper Co (sheet, rod, wire tube) — Waterbury
Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls) — Waterbury
Western Brass Mills Div Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp — New Haven

Copper Castings
Knapp Foundry Company Inc — Guilford

Copper Sand Castings
Bridgeport Deoxidized Bronze Corp — Bridgeport

Copper Sheets
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
New Haven Copper Co The — Seymour

Copper Shingles
New Haven Copper Co The — Seymour

Copperware
Bridgeport Brass Company (cooking utensils) — Bridgeport

Copper Water Tube
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Co — Bridgeport

Cord
Russell Mfg. Co., The (marine & aero shock) — Middletown

Cords—Asbestos Insulated
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Cords—Braided
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Cords—Heater
Essex Mills Inc — Essex
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Cords—Portable
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Cord Sets—Electric
General Electric Company — Bridgeport
Seeger-Williams Inc — Bridgeport

Cork Cots
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) — Mystic

Correspondence Files
Wassell Organization Inc — Westport

Corrugated Box Manufacturers
Connecticut Container Corporation — New Haven
Corrugated Containers Inc — Hartford

Corrugated Shipping Cases
Connecticut Container Corporation — New Haven
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc — Portland
D L & D Container Corp 87 Shelton Ave — New Haven

Cosmetic Containers
Eyelet Specialty Co The — Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal) — Thomaston
Scovill Manufacturing Company — Waterbury

Cosmetics
J B Williams Co The — Glastonbury

Cotton and Asbestos Wicking
Bland Burner Co The — Hartford

Counting Devices
Veeder-Root Inc — Hartford

Couplings
Scovill Manufacturing Company (hose and tube) — Waterbury

Crushers
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Stone and Ore) — Ansonia

Cups—Paper
Continental Can Co Paper Container Div — Kensington

Cushioning for Packaging
B F Goodrich Sponge Products Division — Shelton
Gilman Brothers Co The — Gilman

Cut Stone
Dextone Co The — New Haven

Cutters
Atrax Company The (solid carbide) — Newington
Barnes Tool Company The (pipe cutters, hand) — New Haven
Mitrametric Co The (ground pinion) — Torrington
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc (Milling Cutters all types) — West Hartford

Cutting & Creasing Rule
Bartholomew Co H I — Bristol

Decalcomanias
Sirocco Screenprints — New Haven

Deep Hole Drilling & Reaming
Hamden Deep Hole Drilling Co — Hamden
Wilson Arms Co The — Hartford

(Advt.)

Deep Drawings
Stanley Pressed Metal — New Britain

Delayed Action Mechanism
M H Rhodes Inc — Hartford
R W Cramer Company Inc The — Centerbrook

Demineralizers
Crystal Research Laboratories — Hartford

Design
Designers for Business and Industry (appearance-product) — New Haven

Design & Drafting Service
Smith & Winchester Mfg Co The — South Windham

Development Work
Saybrook Manufacturing Inc — Old Saybrook

Diamonds—Industrial
Diamond Tool and Die Works — Hartford

Dictating Machines
Dictaphone Corporation — Bridgeport
Gray Manufacturing Company The — Hartford
SoundScriber Corporation The — New Haven

Die Cast Dies
C & F Tool & Die Corp — Bridgeport

Die Castings
Mt Vernon Die Casting Co — Stamford
Newton-New Haven Co Inc — New Haven

Die Casting Dies
ABA Tool & Die Co — Manchester
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The — Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The — Derby

Die Heads—Self Opening
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The — New Haven
Geometric Tool Division, Greenfield Tap & Die Corp — New Haven

Die Polishing Machinery
Hartford Special Machinery Co The — Hartford

Die Sets
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc (Precision) — West Hartford
Producto Machine Company The — Bridgeport
Union Mfg Co (precision, steel and semi-steel) — New Britain

Die Sinkers
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc — West Hartford

Dies
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The — 141 Brewery St New Haven
Mitrametric Co The (ground for gears) — Torrington
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc (Monocone and Ducone Dies) — West Hartford

Dies & Die Cutting
Douglas Co Geo M — New Haven

Display Containers
National Folding Box Co Div Federal Paper Board Co Inc (folding paperboard) — New Haven and Versailles

Displays—Design & Production
Stifel & Kufta — New Britain

Displays—Metal
Durham Mfg Co The (Designing & Mfg to customers' specifications) — Durham
Merriam Mfg Co (Contract Work to Individual Specifications) — Durham
Parsons Co Inc W A (custom designed)

Distribution Centers
Distribution Assemblies Department, General Electric Co — Plainville

Door Closers
Sargent & Company — New Haven
Yale & Towne Mfg Co The — Stamford

Doors
Bilco Co The (metal, residential and commercial) — West Haven

Dowel Pins
Allen Manufacturing Co The — Hartford
Holo-Krome Screw Corp The — West Hartford

Drafting Accessories
Joseph Merritt & Co — Hartford

Draft Inductors
Corley Co Inc The — Plainville

Drill Presses
Townsend Mfg Co The H P — Elmwood

Drilling Machines
Howe & Fant Inc (Turret Type) — East Norwalk
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc (Deep Hole) — West Hartford

Drilling and Tapping Machinery
Hartford Special Machinery Co The — Hartford

Drop Forgings
Atwater Mfg Co — Plantsville
Billings & Spencer Co The — Hartford
Consolidated Industries — West Cheshire
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc — Middletown

Druggists' Rubber Sundries
Seamless Rubber Company The — New Haven

Duplicating Machines—Automatic
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc — West Hartford

Duplicator Tables
Regent Machine Co — Bridgeport

Elastic Narrow Fabric
Essex Mills Inc — Essex

Electric Cables
General Electric Company (for residential, commercial and industrial applications) — Bridgeport
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) — New Haven

Electric—Commutators & Segments
Cameron Elec Mfg Co The (rewinding motors) — Ansonia

Electric Cord Springs
Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co — Plainville

Electric Cords
General Electric Company — Bridgeport
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) — New Haven

Electric Eye Control
Ripley Company Inc — Middletown

Electric Fixture Wire
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) — New Haven

Electric Hand Irons
Winsted Hardware Mfg Co (trade mark "Durabilt") — Winsted

Electric Heating Elements
Hartford Element Co — Hartford

Electric Ignition Harnesses
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Electric Insulation
Case Brothers Inc — Manchester
Stevens Paper Mills Inc The — Windsor

Electric Lighting Fixtures
Fan-Craft Mfg Co (residential, church, post lanterns) — Plainville
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The — Thomaston
Wasley Products Inc — Plainville

Electric Motor Controls
Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co The — Hartford

Electric Signs
Berger Sign Co — Hartford

Electric Switches
Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co The — Hartford

Electric Time Controls
Cramer Controls Corporation The — Centerbrook

Electric Underfloor Duct System
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Electric Wire
General Electric Company — Bridgeport
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) — New Haven

Electric Wiring Devices
Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Co The — Hartford

Electric Woven Heating Elements
Pre-Fab Heating Co Inc — Guilford

Electrical Conduit Fittings & Grounding Specialties
Gillette-Vibber Company The — New London

Electrical Connectors
Burndy Engineering Co Inc — Norwalk

Electrical Control Apparatus
Plainville Electrical Products Co The — Plainvill

Electrical Goods
A C Gilbert Co — New Haven

Electrical Motors
Electric Specialty Co — Stamford
U S Electrical Motors Inc — Milford

Electrical Recorders
Bristol Co The — Waterbury

Electrical Relays and Controls
Allied Control Co — Plantsville

Electrical Switchboards
Plainville Electrical Products Co The — Plainville
Pneumatic Applications Co — Simsbury

Electrical Test Equipment
McNeal J D — New Haven

Electrical Wiring Systems
Wiremold Co The — Hartford

Electronic Parts
Terryville Manufacturing Co (Stampings to customer specifications — Terryville

Electronics
Gray Manufacturing Company The — Hartford
McNeal J D — New Haven
Middletown Mfg Co (metal cabinets, chassis panels, brackets, cases) — Middletown
Newton Co The — Manchester
Ripley Co — Middletown
Sturrup Larabee & Warmers Inc — Middletown

Electroplating
City Plating Works Inc — Bridgeport
National Sherardizing & Machine Co — Hartford
Waterbury Plating Company — Waterbury

Electroplating—Equipment & Supplies
Comco Inc Div of Enthone Inc — New Haven
Lea Manufacturing Co The — Waterbury
MacDermid Incorporated — Waterbury

Electroplating Processes & Supplies
Enthone Inc — New Haven
United Chromium Incorporated — Waterbury

Electrotypes
ADS Inc Div CSW Plastic Types Inc — Hartford
Barnum-Hayward Electrotype Co Inc — New Haven
Lockwood Sons Inc Wm H — Hartford
New Haven Electrotype Div Electrographic Corp — New Haven

Elevators
Eastern Elevator Co (passenger and freight) — New Haven
General Elevator Service Co — Hartford

Enameling
Waterbury Plating Company — Waterbury

Enamels & Lacquers
Dobbs Chemical Co The (industrial finishes to customers' specifications) — New Haven

End Milling Cutters
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc — West Hartford

End Mills
Atrax Company The (solid carbide) — Newington

Engines
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp (aircraft) — East Hartford

Envelopes
Curtis 1000 Inc — Hartford
United States Envelope Company Hartford Division — Hartford

Envelopes—Stock and Special
Continental Can Co Paper Container Div — Kensington

Environmental Testing
State Testing Laboratory — Bridgeport

Extractors—Tap
Walton Company The — West Hartford

Extruders and Accessories
Standard Machinery Co The (for the Wire and Cable Mfrs) — Mystic

Eyelets
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
Mark Eyelet & Stamping Co. (small—metal stampings) — Wolcott
Platt Bros & Co The P O Box 1030 — Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The — Thomaston
Scovill Manufacturing Company — Waterbury 91
Stevens Co Inc — Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc — Waterbury

Eyelets, Ferrules and Wiring Terminals
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc — Waterbury

Eyelet Machine Products
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
Ball & Socket Mfg Co The — West Cheshire
Cold Forming Mfg Co The — Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The — Thomaston
Stevens Co Inc — Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc — Waterbury

Fabricators
Scovill Manufacturing Company (aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, steel) — Waterbury

Fabrics
Russell Mfg. Co., The (Teflon for high temperature bearings, bakelite impregnated and aero ski surfaces) — Middletown

Fan Blades
Torrington Manufacturing Company The — Torrington

Fancy Dress Buttons and Buckles
Waterbury Companies Inc — Waterbury

Fans—Electric
General Electric Company — Bridgeport

Fasteners—Aircraft
Scovill Manufacturing Company (PANELOC Aircraft Fasteners) — Waterbury

Fasteners—Laundry Proof
Scovill Manufacturing Company (GRIPPER snap fasteners) — Waterbury

Fasteners—Slide & Snap
G E Prentice Mfg Co The — Kensington
Scovill Manufacturing Company (GRIPPER zippers and GRIPPER snap fasteners) — Waterbury

Felt
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (mechanical, cut parts) — Middletown
Drycor Felt Company (paper makers and industrial) — Staffordville

Felt—All Purpose
American Felt Co (Mill & Cutting Plant) — Glenville
Chas W House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) — Unionville

Fenders—Boat
B F Goodrich Sponge Products Division — Shelton

Fiber-glass Fabrication
Davis Co The E J — West Haven

Fibre Board
Bird & Son Inc — New Britain
Case Brothers Inc — Manchester
C H Norton Co The — North Westchester
Stevens Paper Mills Inc The — Windsor

File Cards
Standard Card Clothing Co The — Stafford Springs

Filing Equipment
Wassell Organization Inc — Westport

Films
Cine-Video Productions Inc — Milford

Finger Nail Clippers
H C Cook Co The — 32 Beaver St Ansonia

Firearms
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Inc — Hartford
Junior Screw Machine Products Inc — West Haven
Marlin Firearms Co The — New Haven
O F Mosberg & Sons Inc — New Haven
Remington Arms Company Inc — Bridgeport
Arms and Ammunition Div Olin Chemical Corp — Mathieson New Haven

Fire Alarm Systems
Fire-Lite Alarms Inc — New Haven

Fire Hose
Fabrics Fire Hose (municipal and industrial) — Sandy Hook

Fireplace Goods
American Windshield & Specialty Co The 881 Boston Post Road — Milford
John P Smith Co The (screens) 423-33 Chapel St — New Haven

Fireproof Floor Joists
Dextone Co The — New Haven

Fireworks
M Backes' Sons Inc — Wallingford

Fishing Tackle
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St — Ansonia

Flashlights
Bridgeport Metal Goods Mfg Co — Bridgeport
Electrical Div Olin Chemical Corp — Mathieson New Haven

Flat Springs
Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co — Plainville
Gemco Manufacturing Co Inc — Southington

Flexible Shaft Machines
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc — West Hartford

Floor & Ceiling Plates
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co The — New Britain

Fluorescent Lighting Equipment
Fullerton Manufacturing Corp — Norwalk
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The — Willimantic
Wiremold Company The — Hartford

Foam Rubber
Armstrong Rubber Company The — West Haven
B F Goodrich Sponge Products Division — Shelton

Forgings
Atwater Manufacturing Company — Plantsville
Billings & Spencer Company — Hartford
Capewell Manufacturing Company — Hartford
Clark Brothers Bolt Co — Milldale
Consolidated Industries Inc — West Cheshire
Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes) — Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Non-ferrous) — Waterbury 91

Foundries
Connecticut Malleable Castings Co (malleable iron castings) — New Haven
Ductile Iron Foundry Inc — Stratford
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Iron and Steel) — Ansonia
Hartford Electric Steel Corp The — Hartford
Charles Parker Company The (brass, bronze, aluminum) — Meriden
Plainville Casting Company (gray, alloy and high tensile irons) — Plainville
Producto Machine Company The — Bridgeport
Smith & Winchester Mfg Co The — South Windham
Turner & Seymour Mfg Co The (gray, iron, semi steel and alloy) — Torrington
Union Mfg Co (gray iron & semi steel) — New Britain
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron, brass, aluminum and bronze) — Middletown

Fountain Pens and Mechanical Pencils
Waterman Pen Company Inc — Seymour

Foundry Riddles
John P Smith Co The — 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Four Slide Forms
Peck Spring Co — Plainville

Frames—Hack Saw
Thompson & Son Co The Henry G. — New Haven

Fuel Oil Pump and Heater Sets
Peabody Engineering Corporation — Stamford

Furnaces
Norwalk Airconditioning Corp The (warm air oil fired) — South Norwalk

Gage Blocks
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc (Alloy steel and Carbide, Hoke and USA) — West Hartford

Galvanizing
Malleable Iron Fittings Co — Branford
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc — Middletown

Gaskets
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (from all materials) — Middletown
Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc — Bridgeport
Tsingris Die Cutting Corp (from all materials) — Waterbury

Gaskets—Insulation
American Felt Co — Glenville

Gas Range Conversion Burner
Holyoke Heater Corp of Conn Inc — Hartford

Gas Scrubbers, Coolers and Absorbers
Peabody Engineering Corporation — Stamford

Gauges
Bristol Co The (pressure and vacuum-recording automatic control) — Waterbury
Helicoid Gage Division American Chain & Cable Co The (pressure and vacuum) — Bridgeport
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc — Stratford
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc (Precision Measurement all types) — West Hartford

Gears
Mitrametric Co The (blanked fine pitch) — Torrington

Gears and Gear Cutting
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc — Ansonia
Fenn Mfg Co The — Newington
Hartford Special Machinery Co The — Hartford

Glass Blowing
Arnco Sign Co (scientific apparatus) — Meriden
Macalaster Bicknell Company — New Haven

Glass Cutters
Fletcher-Terry Co The — Forestville

Glass Machinery
Tavano Mfg Co — Torrington

Gold & Silver Plating
Donham Craft Inc (on metals & plastics) — Thomaston

Golf Equipment
Horton Mfg Co The (clubs, shafts, balls, bags) — Bristol

Greeting Cards
A D Steinbach & Sons Inc — New Haven

Grinding
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Roll and Cylinderical) — Ansonia
Hartford Special Machinery Co The (gears, threads, cams and splines) — Hartford
Horberg Grinding Industries Inc (Precision custom grinding; centerless, cylindrical, surfaces, internal and special) — 19 Staples St Bridgeport

Grinding Heads—Internal
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc (Pneumatic, High Speed) — West Hartford

Grinding Machines
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Roll) — Ansonia
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc (Surface, Die, Gear and Cutter Grinders) — West Hartford
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam) — Waterbury

Grommets
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The — Waterbury

Ground Rubber Rolls
Saybrook Manufacturing Inc — Old Saybrook

Guards for Machinery
Wheeler Co The G E — New Haven

Hack and Band Saw Blades
Capewell Manufacturing Co The — Hartford

Hair Hygiene Preparations
Parker Herbex Corporation — Stamford

Hammers—Carpenters and Machinests
Capewell Manufacturing Company — Hartford

Hand Tools
Billings and Spencer Company (wrenches, sockets and shop tools) — Hartford
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (nail pullers, scout axes, box opening tools, trowels, coping saws, putty knives) — Bridgeport

Hardness Testers
Wilson Mechanical Instrument Div American Chain & Cable Company Inc — Bridgeport

Hardware
Bassick Company The (Automotive) — Bridgeport
City Lumber Co. of Bridgeport, Inc. — Bridgeport
Gordon Associates — Derby
Harlock Products Corp — New Haven
Sargent & Company — New Haven
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy and industrial) — Middletown
Yale & Towne Mfg Co The — Stamford

Hardware—Marine & Bus
Rostand Mfg Co The — Milford

Hardware—Trailer Cabinet
Excelsior Hardware Co The — Stamford

Hardware, Trunk & Luggage
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp — New Britain
J H Sessions & Son — Bristol
Yale & Towne Mfg Co The — Stamford

Hat Machinery
Doran Bros Inc — Danbury

Health Surgical & Orthopedic Supports
Berger Brothers Company The (custom made for back, breast, and abdomen) — New Haven

Heat Elements
Electroflex Heat Inc — Hartford
Safeway Heat Elements Inc (woven wire resistance type) — Middletown

Heat Exchangers
Whitlock Manufacturing Co The — Hartford

Heat Treating
Bennett Metal Treating Co The 1045 New Britain Ave — Elmwood
Commercial Metal Treating Co — Bridgeport
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co — New Britain
Skene Co Inc The William A (metals) — Bridgeport
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The 296 Homestead Ave — Hartford

(Advt.)

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

Heat-Treating Equipment
Barnes Co The Wallace Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol
Bauer & Company Inc Hartford
Rolock Inc (Retorts, Muffles, etc.) Fairfield
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (commercial) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford

Heat Treating Fixtures
Rolock Inc (Trays, Baskets, etc.) Fairfield
Wiretex Mfg Co Inc Bridgeport

Heat Treating Salts and Compounds
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport

Heaters—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Heating and Cooling Coils
G & O Manufacturing Co New Haven

Heating Elements
Hartford Element Co Hartford

Heavy Chemicals
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids and aniline oil)

Heavy Machinery
Smith & Winchester Mfg Co The South Windham

Hex-Socket Screws
Bristol Company The Waterbury
Holo-Krome Screw Corp The West Hartford

High Frequency Alternators
Electric Specialty Co Stamford

Highway Guard Rail Hardware
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

Hinges
Homer D Bronson Company Beacon Falls

Hobs and Hobbings
ABA Tool & Die Co Manchester
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc (Die and Thread Milling) West Hartford

Hoists and Trolleys
Union Mfg Company New Britain

Hose Fittings
Don Mfg Co J M Naugatuck
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury

Hose—Flexible Metallic
American Brass Co American Metal Hose Branch Waterbury

Hose Supporter Trimmings
Hawie Mfg Co The (So-Lo Grip Tabs) Bridgeport

Hospital Signal Systems
Connecticut Telephone & Electric Corp Meriden

Hydraulic Brake Fluids
Eis Manufacturing Co Middletown

Hypodermic Needles
Roehr Products Company Waterbury

Ice
Pure-Ice Oil Co., Inc. Kensington

Ice Buckets
B F Goodrich Sponge Products Division Shelton

Ice Vending Service
Pure-Ice Oil Co., Inc. Kensington

Impregnating
American Metaseal Inc (metal, wood, etc.) Hamden

Industrial Chrome Plating
Mirror Polishing & Buffing Co Waterbury

Industrial Displays
Sansone Co S Frederick (Designers Builders and Counselors) Short Beach

Industrial Finishes
Chemical Coatings Corporation Rocky Hill
United Chromium Incorporated Waterbury

Industrial Tools—Powder Actuated
Remington Arms Company Inc Bridgeport

Inhalators
Cycle-Flo Company The Milford

Inks
Waterman Pen Company Inc Seymour

Insecticides
American Cyanamid Company Waterbury

Instalment Payment Books
Wassell Organization Inc Westport

Insulated Wire & Cable
General Electric Company (for residential commercial and industrial applications) Bridgeport
Kerite Company The Seymour

Insulated Wire & Cable Machinery
Davis Electric Company Wallingford

Instruments
Bristol Company The Waterbury
J-B-T Instruments Inc (Electrical and Temperature) New Haven
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Stratford
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc (Precision Measuring) West Hartford

Integrators
Reflectone Corporation The Stamford

Inter-Communications Equipment
Connecticut Telephone & Electric Corp Meriden

Interval Timers
Lux Clock Manufacturing Company Waterbury
Rhodes Inc M H Hartford

Jacquard
Case Brothers Inc Manchester

Japanning
J H Sessions & Son Bristol

Jig Borer
Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc West Hartford

Jigs, Fixtures & Gages
Federal Machine & Tool Co Bristol

Jig Grinder
Moore Special Tool Co (Moore) Bridgeport

Keller Machines
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc West Hartford

Key Blanks
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Mfg Co The Stamford

Labels
J & J Cash Inc (Woven) South Norwalk
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (for rubber articles) Naugatuck

Label Moisteners
Better Packages Inc Shelton

Laboratory Equipment
Eastern Industries Inc New Haven

Laboratory Supplies
Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven

Laces
American Fabrics Company The Bridgeport
Wilcox Lace Corporation Middletown

Laces and Nettings
Wilcox Lace Corporation The Middletown

Lacquers & Synthetic Enamels
Chemical Coatings Corporation Rocky Hill
I-Sis Chemicals Inc Stamford
United Chromium Incorporated Waterbury

Ladders
A W Flint Co 196 Chapel St New Haven

Laminated Metal
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport

Lamps
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (metal oil) Waterbury

Lampholders—Incandescent and Fluorescent
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Lamp Shades
Verplex Company The Essex

Lanterns—Battery Operated
Electrical Div Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp New Haven

Lathes—Contin-U-Matic
Bullard Company, The (vertical multi-spindle-continuous turning type) Bridgeport

Lathes—Man-Au-Trol
Bullard Company The Bridgeport

Lathes—Mult-Au-Matic
Bullard Company The (vertical multi-spindle-indexing type) Bridgeport

Lathes—Toolroom and Automatic
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc West Hartford

Lathes—Vertical Turret
Bullard Company The (single spindle) Bridgeport

Lead Plating
Christie Plating Co The Groton

Leather
Norwich Leather Co Norwich
Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin) Glastonbury

Leather Dog Furnishings
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven
The Smith-Worthington Saddlery Co Hartford

Leather Goods Trimmings
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington

Leather, Mechanical
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (packings, cubs, washers, etc) Middletown

Letterheads
Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers) New Haven

Levels—Machinist's Precision
Bullard Company The Bridgeport

Light Assemblies
Saybrook Manufacturing Inc Old Saybrook

Lighting Accessories—Fluorescent
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Lighting Equipment
Fullerton Manufacturing Corp Norwalk
Miller Co The (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe) Meriden

Lines—Braided
Essex Mills Inc Essex

Lime
New England Lime Company Canaan

Lipstick Cases
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury

Lipstick Containers
Bridgeport Metal Goods Mfg Co Bridgeport
Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co Waterbury

Lithographers
O'Toole & Sons Inc T Stamford

Lithographing
Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Hartford
Lehman Brothers Inc New Haven
A D Steinbach & Sons New Haven

Locks—Banks
Yale & Towne Mfg Co The Stamford

Locks—Builders
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Mfg Co The Stamford

Locks—Cabinet
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
Yale & Towne Mfg Co The Stamford

Locks—Special Purpose
Yale & Towne Mfg Co The Stamford

Locks—Suitcase and Trimmings
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

Locks—Trunk
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
Yale & Towne Mfg Co The Stamford

Locks—Zipper
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

Loom—Non-Metallic
Wiremold Company The Hartford

Lubricants—High Pressure
Alpha Molykote Corp The Stamford

Lubricants—Extreme Temperatures
Alpha Molykote Corp The Stamford

Lubricating System—Mist
Thompson & Son Co The Henry G. New Haven

Lumber & Millwork Products
City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc Bridgeport

Machetes
Collins Company The Collinsville

Machine Design
Black Rock Mfg Company The Bridgeport
Standish Associates, Inc. Fairfield

Machine Shop Fabrication
Smith & Winchester Mfg Co The South Windham

(Advt.)

Machine Tool Designers
R & S Company — New Britain

Machine Tools
Bullard Company The — Bridgeport
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc — Ansonia
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc — West Hartford
Producto Machine Company The — Bridgeport

Machine Tools
Victor Machine Tool Rebuilders Inc (scraping, fitting & aligning) — Bridgeport

Machine Work
Banthin Engineering Co — Bridgeport
Black Rock Mfg Company The — Bridgeport
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc — Ansonia
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (precision parts) — Newington
Hartford Special Machinery Co The (contract work only) — Hartford
Joma Tool Co(small assemblies & parts) — Wolcott
National Sheradizing & Machine Co (job) — Hartford
Parker-Hartford Corporation — Hartford
Swan Tool & Machine Co The — Hartford
Torrington Manufacturing Co The (special rolling mill machinery) — Torrington

Machinery
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (special) — Newington
Hallden Machine Company The (mill) — Thomaston
Torrington Manufacturing Co The (mill) — Torrington

Machinery—Automatic
Banthin Engineering Company (new and rebuilt) — Bridgeport

Machinery—Bolt and Nut
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The — Waterbury

Machinery—Cold Heading
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The — Waterbury

Machinery Dealers & Rebuilders
Butwinik Brothers — New Haven
J L Lucas and Son — Fairfield
State Machinery Co Inc — New Haven

Machinery—Extruding
Standard Machinery Co The — Mystic

Machinery—Metal-Working
Fenn Mfg Co The — Newington
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The — Waterbury
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc — West Hartford

Machinery—Nut
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (forming and tapping) — Waterbury

Machinery—Screw and Rivet
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The — Waterbury

Machinery—Wire Drawing
Fenn Mfg Co The — Newington
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The — Waterbury

Machinery—Wire Straightening
Mettler Machine Tool Inc — New Haven

Machines
Campbell Machine Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling) — Bridgeport
Coulter & McKenzie Machine Co The (special, new development engineering design and construction) — Bridgeport
Patent Button Company The — Waterbury

Machines Automatic
Globe Tapping Machine Co — Bridgeport
A H Nilson Mach Co The (Special) — Bridgeport
Standish Associates, Inc. — Fairfield

Machines—Automatic Chucking
Bullard Company The — Bridgeport
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co (multiple spindle and double end) — New Britain
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc (Potter & Johnson) — West Hartford

Machines—Brushing
Fuller Brush Co The — Hartford

Machines—Contin-U-Matic
Bullard Company The (verticle multi-spindle—continuous turning) — Bridgeport

Machines—Draw Benches
Fenn Manufacturing Company The — Newington

Machines—Forming
A H Nilson Mach Co The (four-slide wire and ribbon stock) — Bridgeport

Machines—Paper Ruling
John McAdams & Sons Inc — Norwalk

Machines—Precision Boring
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division The New Britain Machine Co — New Britain

Machines—Rolling
Fenn Manufacturing Company The — Newington

Machines—Slotting
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (screw head) — Waterbury

Machines—Spacing Table
Bullard Company The — Bridgeport

Machines—Special
Fenn Mfg Co The — Newington
Fuller Brush Co The — Hartford

Machines—Swaging
Fenn Manufacturing Company The — Newington

Machines—Thread Rolling
Hartford Special Machinery Co The — Hartford
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The — Waterbury

Machines—Turks Head
Fenn Manufacturing Company The — Newington

Machines—Wire Drawing
Fenn Manufacturing Company The — Newington

Machining—Horizontal Boring
Tucker Machine Co — North Haven

Manganese Bronze Ingot
Whipple and Choate Company — Bridgeport

Manicure Instruments
W E Bassett Company The — Derby

Marine Engines
Kilborn-Sauer Company (running lights and searchlights) — Fairfield
Lathrop Engine Co The — Mystic

Marine Equipment
Wilcox-Crittenden Div North & Judd Mfg Co — Middletown

Marine Reserve Gears
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The — New Haven

Marking Devices
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The — New Haven
Parker-Hartford Corporation (steel) — Hartford

Marking Tools
Parker-Hartford Corporation — Hartford

Materials Handling
Hayes-Te Equipment Corp., Connecticut Conveyor Division (Conn-Veyor) — Unionville
Parsons Co Inc W A (tote pans) — Durham

Mats—Newspaper
ADS Inc Div CSW Plastic Types Inc — Hartford
Lockwood Sons Inc Wm H — Hartford

Mattresses
Waterbury Mattress Co — Waterbury

Metal Boxes
Parsons Co Inc W A (tool kits) — Durham

Metal Boxes and Displays
Durham Mfg Co The (Designing & Mfg to customers specifications) — Durham
Merriam Mfg Co (Bond, Security, Cash, Utility, Personal Files, Drawer Safes, Custombilt containers and displays) — Durham
Middletown Mfg Co — Middletown
Charles Parker Co (sheet metal fabricators) — Meriden

Metal Cleaners
Apothecaries Hall Co — Waterbury
Enthone Inc — New Haven
MacDermid Incorporated — Waterbury

Metal Finishes
Enthone Inc — New Haven
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co — Bridgeport
United Chromium Incorporated — Waterbury

Metal Finishing
Hartford Industrial Finishing Co — Hartford
National Sheradizing & Machine Co — Hartford
Waterbury Plating Company — Waterbury

Metal Formings
Master Engineering Company — West Cheshire
Stanley Pressed Metal — New Britain

Metal Mouldings
Leed Co The H A — Hamden

Metal Novelties
H C Cook Co The — 32 Beaver St Ansonia

Metal Plating—Gold & Silver
Donham Craft Inc — Thomaston

Metal Products—Stampings
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co — Thomaston
J H Sessions & Son — Bristol
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Made-to-Order) — Waterbury 91
Stanley Pressed Metal — New Britain

Metal Specialties
Excelsior Hardware Co The — Stamford

Metal Spinning
Moseley Metal Crafts Inc — West Hartford

Metal Stampings
American Brass Company The — Waterbury
Better Formed Metals Inc — Waterbury
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The — Naugatuck
Excelsior Hardware Co The — Stamford
Greist Mfg Co The — 503 Blake St New Haven
H C Cook Co The — 32 Beaver St Ansonia
Humason Mfg Co The — Forestville
Joma Tool Co — Wolcott
Mohawk Mfg Co (threaded) — Middletown
J A Otterbein Company The (metal fabrications) — Middletown
J H Sessions & Son — Bristol
Patent Button Co The — Waterbury
G E Prentice Mfg Co The — Kensington
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The — Thomaston
Saling Manufacturing Company — Unionville
Stanley Pressed Metal — New Britain
Swan Tool & Machine Co The — Hartford
Terryville Manufacturing Co — Terryville
Verplex Company The (Contract) — Essex
Waterbury Lock & Specialty Co The — Milford

Meters—Gas
Sprague Meter Company — Bridgeport

Meters—Parking
Rhodes Inc M H — Hartford

Micro-Projectors
Kalart Co., Inc., The — Plainville

Milk Bottle Carriers
John P Smith Co The — 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Mill Machinery
Torrington Manufacturing Company The — Torrington

Milling Machines
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc (Keller Tracer—Controlled Milling Machines) — West Hartford
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam) — Waterbury

Mill Products
Scovill Manufacturing Company (aluminum, brass, bronze, nickel silver—sheet, rod, wire, tube) — Waterbury

Mill Supplies
Wilcox-Crittenden Div North & Judd Mfg Co — Middletown

Millwork
Hartford Builders Finish Co — Hartford

Miniature Precision Connectors
Gorn Electric Co — Stamford

Minute Minders
Lux Clock Mfg Co The — Waterbury

Mirror Rosettes and Hangers
Waterbury Companies Inc — Waterbury

Mixing Equipment
Eastern Industries Inc — New Haven
Gabb Special Products Div The E Horton & Son Co — Windsor Locks

Mobile Radio
Connecticut Telephone & Electric Corp — Meriden

Model Work
B & N Tool & Engineering Co (instruments and timing devices) — Oakville

Mops
Fuller Brush Co The — Hartford

(Advt.)

Motion Picture Equipment
Kalart Co Inc The (16mm Sound and Silent Projectors, Film Splicers & Rewinders) Plainville

Motor Control Centers
Distribution Assemblies Department, General Electric Co Plainville

Motor—Generator Sets
Electric Specialty Co Stamford

Motor Overload Protectors
Sperry Products Inc Danbury

Motors—Electric Timing
Cramer Controls Corporation The Centerbrook

Motors—Synchronous
Cramer Controls Corporation The Centerbrook
Electric Specialty Co Stamford

Moulded Plastic Products
Butterfield Inc T F Naugatuck
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Watertown Mfg Co The 117 Echo Lake Road Watertown

Mouldings
Himmel Brothers Co The (architectural, metal and store front) Hamden

Moulds
ABA Tool & Die Co Manchester
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel) 114 Brewery St New Haven

Name Plates
Seton Name Plate Co (metal & plastic name plates and identification tags) New Haven

Napper Clothing
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs

Nettings
Wilcox Lace Corp The Middletown

Newspaper Mats
Lockwood Sons Inc Wm H Hartford

Nickel Anodes
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury

Nickel Silver
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Waterbury
Western Brass Mills Div Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp (sheet, strip) New Haven

Nickel Silver Ingot
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport

Night Latches
Sargent & Company New Haven
Yale & Towne Mfg Co Inc Stamford

Non-ferrous Metal Castings
Miller Company The Meriden
Charles Parker Co Meriden

Nuts, Bolts and Washers
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale

Office Equipment
Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford
Underwood Corporation Bridgeport & Hartford
Wassell Organization Inc Westport

Offset Printing
Kellogg & Bulkeley A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc Hartford

Oil Burners
Miller Company The (domestic) Meriden
Peabody Engineering Corp (Mechanical and/or Steam Atomizer) Stamford
Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp The 1477 Park St Hartford

Oil Tanks
Norwalk Tank Co The (550 to 30M gals, underwriters above and under ground) South Norwalk
Whitlock Manufacturing Co The Hartford

Oils—Cutting
Anderson Oil Co Inc F E Portland

Open Knife Switches and Accessories
Trumbull Components Department, General Electric Co Plainville

Optical Cores & Ingots
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston

Otis Woven Awning Stripes
The Falls Company Norwich

Ovens—Electric
Bauer & Company Inc Hartford

Package Sealers
Better Packages Inc Shelton

Packaging & Packing
Mercer & Stewart Co The Hartford

Packing
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (leather, rubber, asbestos, fibre) Middletown
Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (Asbestos and Rubber Sheet) Bridgeport

Padlocks
Sargent & Company New Haven
Waterbury Lock & Specialty Co The Milford
Yale & Towne Mfg Co Inc Stamford

Pads—Office
The Baker Goodyear Company Branford

Paging Loudspeaker Systems
Thomsen's Audio Co Stamford

Paints
Tredennick Paint Manufacturing Co The Meriden

Paints and Enamels
Staminate Corp The New Haven

Panelboards—Lighting and Distribution
Distribution Assemblies Department, General Electric Co Plainville

Panelyte
Leed Co The H A Hamden

Panta
Moore Special Tool Co (crush wheel dresser) Bridgeport

Paperboard
Federal Paper Board Co Inc Montville, New Haven & Versailles
Gair Company Inc Robert Montville
Robertson Paper Box Co Montville
New Haven Pulp and Board Co The New Haven

Paper Box—Partitions
American Rondo Corporation (specialty partitions) Hamden

Paper Boxes
Atlantic Carton Corp (folding) Norwich
National Folding Box Co Div Federal Paper Board Co Inc (folding) New Haven & Versaille
New Haven Board and Carton Co The New Haven
Mills Inc H J Bristol
Robertson Paper Box Co (folding) Montville

Paper Boxes—Folding and Setup
Bridgeport Paper Box Company Bridgeport
M Backers' Sons Inc Wallingford

Paper Clips
H C Cook Co The (steel) 32 Beaver St Ansonia

Paper Mill Machinery
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc Ansonia

Paper Tubes and Cores
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell) Div Mystic

Parachute Cord
Essex Mills Inc Essex

Parallel Tubes
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell) Div Mystic

Parking Meters
Rhodes Inc M H Hartford

Parts
Scovill Manufacturing Company (ammunition, electric instrument, electrical appliance, fountain pen, instrument, lighting fixture, ordance, etc.—blanked, stamped, formed, drawn, re-drawn, forged, screw machined, headed, pointed, finished) Waterbury

Pattern-Makers
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc Ansonia

Pattern Shop
Smith & Winchester Mfg Co The South Windham

Penlights
Bridgeport Metal Goods Mfg Co Bridgeport

Pet Furnishings
Andrew B Hendrix Co The New Haven

Phosphor Bronze
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport
Miller Company The (sheets, strips, rolls) Meriden
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Waterbury
Western Brass Mills Div Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp (sheets, strip) New Haven

Phosphor Bronze Ingots
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport

Photo Engraving
Dowd Wyllie & Olson Inc Hartford
Wilcox Photo Engraving Co Inc New Haven

Photoflash Batteries
Electrical Div Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp New Haven

Photographic Equipment
Electrical Div Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp New Haven
Kalart Company Inc Plainville

Piano Repairs
Pratt Read & Co Inc (keys and action) Ivoryton

Piano Supplies
Pratt Read & Co (keys and actions, backs, plates) Ivoryton

Pins
CEM Company ("Spirol") Danielson

Pin Up Lamps
Verplex Company The Essex

Pipe
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Co (brass and copper) Bridgeport
Chase Brass & Copper Co (red brass and copper) Waterbury
Howard Co (cement well and chimney) New Haven

Pipe Fitters Hand Tools
Capewell Manufacturing Company Hartford

Pipe Fittings
Corley Co Inc Plainville
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

Pipe Plugs
Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (countersunk) West Hartford

Pipe Plugs—Socketed
Holo-Krome Screw Corp The West Hartford

Pistols & Revolvers
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Inc Hartford

Plastic Coatings
Bischoff Chemical Corporation (Peelable Plastic Coatings) Ivoryton

Plastic Bottles
Plax Corporation Bloomfield

Plastic Buttons
Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The West Willington
Patent Button Co The Waterbury

Plastic Extruders
Jessall Plastics, Inc. Kensington

Plastic Extruders
Jessall Plastics Inc Kensington

Plastic Fabrication
Humphrey Fabricating Corporation Unionville

Plastic Film & Sheet Materials
Gilman Brothers Co The Gilman
Plax Corporation Bloomfield

Plastic Lining Equipment
Comco Inc Div of Enthone Inc New Haven

Plastic Molders
Plastic Molding Corporation Sandy Hook

Plastic Molding
Butterfield Inc T F Naugatuck
U S Plastic Molding Corporation Wallingford

Plastic—Moulders
Conn Plastics Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury
Watertown Mfg Co The Watertown

Plastic Pipe and Fittings
Comco Inc Div of Enthone Inc New Haven

Plastic Printing Plates
ADS Inc Div CSW Plastic Types Inc Hartford
Lockwood Sons Inc Wm H Hartford

Plastic Wire Coating Materials
Electronic Rubber Co Stamford

Plastics
B F Goodrich Sponge Products Division Shelton
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck
(Advt.)

Plastics Machinery
Black Rock Mfg Company The — Bridgeport
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc — Ansonia

Plastics Plated—Gold & Silver
Donham Craft Inc — Thomaston

Plastics—Moulds & Dies
Crown Tool & Die Co Inc — Bridgeport

Plasticrete Bloc
Plasticrete Corp — Hamden

Platers
Acme Chromium Plating Co — New Haven
Christie Plating Co — Groton
City Plating Works — Bridgeport
Patent Button Co The — Waterbury
Water Plating Company — Waterbury
Chromium Process Company The (Chromium Plating only) — Shelton

Platers' Equipment
Apothecaries Hall Company — Waterbury
Comco Inc Div of Enthone Inc — New Haven
Lea Manufacturing Co The — Waterbury
MacDermid Incorporated — Waterbury

Platers Metal
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The — Thomaston

Plating
Christie Plating Co The (including lead plating) — Groton
City Plating Works Inc — Bridgeport
Superior Plating Co — Bridgeport

Plating on Metals & Plastics
Donham Craft Inc — Thomaston

Plating Processes and Supplies
Enthone Inc — New Haven
United Chromium Incorporated — Waterbury

Plumbers' Brass Goods
Bridgeport Brass Co — Bridgeport
Keeney Mfg Co The (special bends) — Newington
Scovill Manufacturing Company — Waterbury 48

Plumbing Specialties
Risdon Manufacturing Co John M Russell Div — Naugatuck

Pole Line Hardware
Malleable Iron Fittings Co — Branford

Police Equipment
The Smith-Worthington Saddlery Co — Hartford

Polishing
Mirror Polishing & Buffing Co — Waterbury

Polishing & Buffing
General Polishing & Buffing — Bridgeport

Poly Chokes
Poly Choke Company The (a shotgun choking device) — Tarriffville

Postage Meters
Pitney Bowes Inc — Stamford

Potentiometers—Electronic
Bristol Company The — Waterbury

Precision Electronic Chassis
Saybrook Manufacturing Inc — Old Saybrook

Precision Machine Tool Spindles
Whitnon Manufacturing Co (for milling, grinding, boring & drilling) — Farmington

Precision Manufacturing
Newton Co The (aircraft parts) — Manchester

Precision Revolving Machinery
Whitnon Manufacturing Co — Farmington

Precision Springs & Wire Forms
Rowley Spring Co Inc The — Bristol

Pre-Cut Cottages
Federal Homes Corporation — Canaan

Pre-Engineered Homes
Federal Homes Corporation — Canaan

Premium Specialties
Waterbury Companies Inc — Waterbury

Preservatives—Wood, Rope, Fabric
Darworth Incorporated ("Cuprinol") ("Cellu-san") — Simsbury

Pressboard
Case & Risley Press Paper Co (genuine) — Oneco

Press Papers
Case Brothers Inc — Manchester

Presses
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Hydraulic)

Presses—Power
Pneumatic Applications Co The (modernization of presses through conversion to Wichita Air Clutch operation) — Simsbury
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The — Waterbury

Pressure Vessels
Norwalk Tank Co Inc The (unfired to ASME Code Par U 69-70) — South Norwalk
Whitlock Manufacturing Co The — Hartford

Printing
Allied Printing Services, Inc. — Manchester
Bussmann Press Inc — New Haven
Case Lockwood & Brainard A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc — Hartford
Finlay Brothers — Hartford
Heminway Corporation The — Waterbury
Hildreth Press — Bristol
Hunter Press — Hartford
Lehman Brothers Inc — New Haven
Taylor & Greenough Co The — Wethersfield
T B Simonds Inc — Hartford
A D Steinbach & Sons — New Haven
The Walker-Rackliff Company — New Haven

Printing Machinery
Banthin Engineering Co (automatic) — Bridgeport
Thomas W Hall Company — Stamford

Printing Plates
ADS Inc Div CSW Plastic Types Inc — Hartford
Lockwood Sons Inc Wm H — Hartford

Printing Rollers
Chambers-Storck Company Inc The (engraved) — Norwich

Production Control Equipment
Ripley Company Inc — Middletown
Wassell Organization Inc — Westport

Profilers
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc — West Hartford

Projectors
Kalart Co., Inc., The (16mm Sound and Silent Projectors) — Plainville

Propellers—Aircraft
Hamilton Standard Div United Aircraft Corp (propellers and other aircraft equipment) — Windsor Locks

Protective Coatings
Bischoff Chemical Corporation (Peelable Plastic Coatings) — Ivoryton
Harrison Company The A S (Waxes) — South Norwalk

Publishers
O'Toole & Sons Inc The — Stamford

Pumps
Sumo Pumps Inc (Deep-well electro-submersible) — Stamford
Yale & Towne Mfg Co The — Stamford

Pumps—Small Industrial
Eastern Industries Inc — New Haven

Punches
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (ticket & cloth) 141 Brewery St — New Haven

Putty Softeners—Electrical
Fletcher Terry Co The — Box 415 Forestville

Pyrometers
Bristol Co The (recording and controlling) — Waterbury

Radiation—Finned Copper
Bush Manufacturing Co — West Hartford
G & O Manufacturing Company The — New Haven
Vulcan Radiator Co The (steel and copper) — Hartford

Radiators—Engine Cooling
G & O Manufacturing Co — New Haven

Radiographic Inspection
State Testing Laboratory — Bridgeport

Ratchet Offset Screw Driver
Chapman Co J W — Durham

Rayon Staple Fiber
Hartford Rayon Corp The — Rocky Hill

Reamers
Atrax Company The (solid carbide) Newington
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc (All types) — West Hartford

Record Equipment
Wassell Organization Inc (filing equipment) — Westport

Recorders
Bristol Co The (automatic controllers, temperature, pressure, flow, humidty) — Waterbury

Reduction Gears
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc — Ansonia
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The — New Haven

Refractories
Howard Company — New Haven
Mullite Refractories Company The — Shelton

Refrigeration
Dunham-Bush Inc — West Hartford

Regulators
Norwalk Valve Company (for gas and air) — South Norwalk

Research & Development
Raymond Engineering Laboratories (Electro-Mechanical) — Middletown

Resistance Wire
C O Jeliff Mfg Co The (nickel chromium, copper nickel, iron chromium, aluminum) — Southport
Kanthal Corporation The — Stamford

Respirators
American Optical Company Safety Products Division — Putnam

Resuscitators
Cycle-Flo Company The — Milford

Retainers
Hartford Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive) — Hartford

Rigid Plastic Sheet Material
Gilman Brothers Company, The — Gilman

Riveting Machines
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The — Bridgeport
Ripley Company Inc — Middletown
H P Townsend Manufacturing Co The — Elmwood

Rivets
Clark Brothers Bolt Co — Milldale
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The — Thomaston
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper) — Bridgeport
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (iron) — Bridgeport

Rods
American Brass Company The (copper, brass, bronze) — Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Company — Bridgeport
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass and bronze) — Bristol
Scovill Manufacturing Company (aluminum, brass, bronze, etc.) — Waterbury

Rollers—Bituminous Paving
Gabb Special Products Div E Horton & Son Company — Windsor Locks

Roller Skate Wheels
Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc — Bridgeport

Roller Skates
Arms and Ammunition Div Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp — New Haven

Rolling Mills & Equipment
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc — Ansonia
Fenn Mfg Co The — Newington
Precision Methods & Machines Inc — Waterbury
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The — Waterbury

Rolls
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc (Chilled and Alloy Iron, Steel) — Ansonia

Rotary Files
Atrax Company The (carbide) — Newington

Routers
Atrax Company The (solid carbide) Newington

Rubber—Cellular
B F Goodrich Sponge Products Division — Shelton

Rubber Chemicals
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co — Naugatuck
Stamford Rubber Supply Co The ("Factice" Vulcanized Vegetable Oils) — Stamford

Rubber Cutting Machinery
Black Rock Mfg Company The — Bridgeport

Rubberized Fabrics
Duro-Gloss Rubber Co The — New Haven

Rubber Footwear
Goodyear Rubber Co The — Middletown

Rubber Gloves
Seamless Rubber Company The — New Haven

Rubber—Handmade Specialties
Seamless Rubber Company The — New Haven

Rubber Latex Compounds and Dispersions
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co (coating, impregnating and adhesive compounds) — Naugatuck

(Advt.)

Rubber—Latex Foam
B F Goodrich Sponge Products Division Shelton

Rubber Mill Machinery
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc Ansonia

Rubber—Molded Specialties
Airex Rubber Prod Corp Portland
Canfield Co The H O Bridgeport
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Rubber Products
Airex Rubber Prod Corp Portland

Rubber Printing Plates
ADS Inc Div CSW Plastic Types Inc Hartford
Lockwood Sons Inc Wm H Hartford

Rubber Products—Mechanical
American Felt Co Glenville
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (washers, gaskets, molded parts) Middletown
Canfield Co The H O Bridgeport
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Rubber—Reclaimed
Naugatuck Chemical Division United States Rubber Co Naugatuck

Rubbers
Naugatuck Chemical Div U S Rubber Co (special synthetic) Naugatuck

Rubbish Burners
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Rust Preventives
Anderson Oil Co Inc F E Portland
Enthone Inc New Haven

Rust Removers
Enthone Inc New Haven

Saddlery
The Smith-Worthington Saddlery Co Hartford

Safety Clothing
American Optical Company Safety Products Division Putnam

Safety Fuses
Ensign-Bickford Co The (mining & detonating) Simsbury

Safety Gloves and Mittens
American Optical Company Safety Products Division Putnam

Safety Goggles
American Optical Company Safety Products Division Putnam

Safety Switches
Trumbull Components Department, General Electric Co Plainville

Saws, Band, Metal Cutting
Capewell Manufacturing Co., The Hartford

Saw Blades—Hack
Capewell Mfg Co The Hartford
Thompson & Son Co The Henry G. New Haven

Saw Blades—Hack & Band
Capewell Manufacturing Company Hartford

Saw—Hole
Thompson & Son Co The Henry G. New Haven

Saws, Band, Metal Cutting
Atlantic Saw Mfg Co New Haven
Thompson & Son Co The Henry G. New Haven

Saws—Hole
Capewell Manufacturing Co., The Hartford

Scissors
Acme Shear Company The Bridgeport

Screen Process Printing
Stifel & Kufta (complete) New Britain

Screens
Hartford Wire Works Co The (Windows, Doors and Porches) Hartford

Screw Caps
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (small for bottles) Derby

Screw Machines
H P Townsend Mfg Company The Elmwood

Screw Machine Products
Accurate Screw Products Inc (B & S Swiss & Davenports) Southington
Apex Tool Co Inc The Bridgeport
Auto Electric Screw Machine Co Inc Bridgeport
Consolidated Industries West Cheshire
Dependable Automatic Screw Co Waterbury
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven
Fairchild Screw Products Inc Winsted
Franklin Screw Machine Co The (up to 1½" capacity) Hartford
Garthwait Mfg Co A E (up to and incl ½") Waterbury
Greist Mfg Co The (Up to 1½" capacity) New Haven
Horberg Grinding Industries Inc (Heat treated and ground type only) 19 Staples Street Bridgeport

Screw Machine Products (Cont.)
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville
Independent Screw Machine Products (up to an incl 1¼" capacity) Hartford
Junior Screw Machine Products Inc West Haven
Lowe Mfg Co The Wethersfield
Main Screw Machine Products (davenport & automatics exclusively) Waterbury
National Automatic Products Company The Berlin
Nelson's Screw Machine Products Plantsville
New Britain Machine Company The New Britain
New Haven Screw Machine Prods Inc (up to 1½" capacity) Milford
Newton Screw Machine Products Co Plainville
Olson Brothers Company (up to ¾" capacity) Plainville
Olson & Sons R P Southington
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91
United Screw Machine Co Thomaston
Waterbury Machine Tools & Products Co (Brown & Sharpe and Davenport) Waterbury

Screw Machine Tools
American Cam Company Inc (Circular Form Tools) Hartford
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc (Reamers, Taps, Dies, Blades and Knurls) West Hartford
Somma Tool Co (precision circular form tools) Waterbury

Screws
American Screw Company Willimantic
Atlantic Screw Works (wood) Hartford
Bristol Company The (socket set and socket cap screws) Waterbury
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (socket set and socket cap) West Hartford
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91
Superior Manufacturing Co The Winsted

Screws—Socket
Allen Manufacturing Company The Hartford
Bristol Co The Waterbury
Holo-Krome Screw Corp The West Hartford

Sealing Tape Machines
Better Packages Inc Shelton

Service Entrance Equipment
Trumbull Components Department, General Electric Co Plainville

Sewing Machines
Greist Mfg Co The (Sewing Machine attachments) 503 Blake St New Haven
Singer Manufacturing Company The (industrial) Bridgeport

Shaving Soaps
J B Williams Co The Glastonbury

Shears
Acme Shear Co The (household) Bridgeport

Sheet Metal Products
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury
Merriam Mfg Co (security boxes, fitted tool boxes, tackle boxes, displays) Durham
Charles Parker Co (sheet metal fabricators) Meriden
Parsons Co Inc W A (fabricators) Durham
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston
United Manufacturing Co Division of The W L Maxson Corp Hamden

Sheet Metal Stampings
American Brass Company The Waterbury
American Buckle Co The West Haven
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Naugatuck
J H Sessions & Son Bristol
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston
Scovill Manufacturing Company (aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, nickel silver, steel and other metals and alloys) Waterbury

Sheet Steel
Dolan Steel Company Inc Bridgeport

Shell Cores
Victors Brass Foundry Inc Guilford

Shell Molding
Victors Brass Foundry Inc Guilford

Shells
Scovill Manufacturing Company (aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, nickel silver—drawn, stamped—electric socket, screw) Waterbury

Shipment Sealers
Better Packages Inc Shelton

Showcase Lighting Equipment
Wiremold Company The Hartford

Signals
H C Cook Co The (for card files) 32 Beaver St Ansonia

Signs
Arnco Sign Co (plastic, neon, porcelain & stainless steel) Meriden
Berger Sign Co (neon electric-porcelain enamel-stainless steel) Hartford

Silk Screen Process Printing
Norton Co R H New Haven

Silk Screen Printing
Sirocco Screenprints New Haven

Silk Screening on Metal
Merriam Mfg Co (Displays and Specialties, to order) Durham

Silver & Gold Plating
Donham Craft Inc (on metals & plastics) Thomaston

Simulators
Reflectone Corporation The Stamford

Sintered Metal Products
Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc Bridgeport

Sizing and Finishing Compounds
American Cyanamid Company Waterbury

Slide Fasteners
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
North & Judd Manufacturing Co New Britain
Scovill Manufacturing Company (GRIPPER zippers) Waterbury

Smoke Stacks
Bigelow Company The (steel) New Haven
Norwalk Tank Co The South Norwalk

Snap Fasteners
Scovill Manufacturing Company (GRIPPER snap fasteners) Waterbury

Soap
J B Williams Co The (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps) Glastonbury

Special Machinery
Banthin Engineering Company (complete and/or parts) Bridgeport
Boesch Mfg Co Inc Danbury
Black Rock Mfg Company The Bridgeport
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc Ansonia
Federal Machine & Tool Co Bristol
Fenn Mfg Co The Newington
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford
H P Townsend Mfg Company The Elmwood
National Sheradizing & Machine Co (mandrels & stock shells for rubber industry) Hartford
Standish Associates, Inc. Fairfield
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford
Tucker Machine Co North Haven

Special Parts
Fenn Mfg Co The Newington
Greist Mfg Co The (small machines, especially precision stampings) New Haven
J H Sessions & Son Bristol

Spinnings
Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford

Spline Milling Machines
Townsend Mfg Co The H P Elmwood

Sponge Rubber
B F Goodrich Sponge Products Division Shelton

Spotwelding
Spotwelders Inc (aluminum, steel, magnesium, titanium & alloys) Stratford

Spray Painting Equipment and Supplies
Lea Manufacturing Co The Waterbury

Spring Coiling Machines
Torrington Manufacturing Co The Torrington

Spring Presses
Townsend Mfg Co The H P Elmwood

Spring Washers
Barnes Co The Wallace Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Springs
Central Spring Co. (Torsion and Double Torsion) Terryville

Springs—Coil & Flat
Barnes Co The Wallace Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol
Barrett Co William L Bristol
Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co Plainville
Foursome Manufacturing Co Bristol
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville
Newcomb Spring Corp The Southington
New England Spring Manufacturing Company Unionville
Peck Spring Co The Plainville

Springs—Flat
Barnes Co The Wallace Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol
Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co Plainville
Foursome Manufacturing Co Bristol
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville
Peck Spring Co Plainville
(Advt.)

Springs—Wire
Barnes Co The Wallace Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol
Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co Plainville
Colonial Spring Corporation The Hartford
Connecticut Spring Corporation The (compression, extension, torsion) Hartford
Foursome Manufacturing Co Bristol
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville
D R Templeman Co (coil and torsion) Plainville
J W Bernston Company (coil and torsion) Plainville
Newcomb Spring Corp The Southington
Peck Spring Co Plainville

Springs, Wire & Flat
Peck Spring Co Plainville

Sprinklers
Scovill Manufacturing Company (GREEN SPOT) Waterbury

Stamped Metal Products
American Brass Company The Waterbury

Stampings
C & H Mfg Co Inc Watertown
Donahue Mfg Co Inc Watertown
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Naugatuck
Foursome Manufacturing Co Bristol
Joma Tool Co Wolcott
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (small) Thomaston
Saybrook Manufacturing Inc Old Saybrook
Scovill Manufacturing Company aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, nickel silver, steel and other metals and alloys—automotive, electrical, radio, etc.—deep drawn, enameled) Waterbury
Stanley Pressed Metal New Britain

Stampings—Small
Acme Shear Co The Bridgeport
Barnes Co The Wallace Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol
Barrett Co William L Bristol
Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co Plainville
Greist Manufacturing Co The New Haven
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville

Stamps
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel) 141 Brewery St New Haven
Parker-Hartford Corporation (steel) Hartford

Stationery Specialties
American Brass Company The Waterbury

Steel—Alloy and Stainless Bars
Northeastern Steel Corporation Bridgeport

Steel Castings
Hartford Electric Steel Corp The (Carbon, low alloy and stainless steel and Ductile iron) Hartford
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co Branford

Steel—Cold Finished Bars
Northeastern Steel Corporation Bridgeport

Steel—Cold Rolled Spring
Barnes Co The Wallace Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol
Detroit Steel Corporation Hamden

Steel—Cold Rolled Stainless
Ulbrich Stainless Steels Wallingford
Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford

Steel—Cold Rolled Strip
Detroit Steel Corporation Hamden
Stanley Works The New Britain

Steel—Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets
Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford

Steel Goods
Merriam Mfg Co (sheets products to order)

Steel—Ground Flat Stock
Thompson & Son Co The Henry G. New Haven

Steel—Hot Roll Bars
Northeastern Steel Corporation Bridgeport

Steel Rolling Rules
Waterbury Lock & Specialty Co The Milford

Steel Strapping
Stanley Works The New Britain

Stereotypes
ADS Inc Div CSW Plastic Types Inc Hartford
New Haven Electrotype Div Electrographic Corp New Haven

Stop Clocks, Electric
H C Thompson Clock Co The Bristol

Storage Batteries
R A E Storage Battery Mfg Co Glastonbury

Straps, Leather
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (textile, industrial, skate, carriage) Middletown

Strip Steel
Dolan Steel Company Inc Bridgeport

Structural Mouldings
Leed Co The H A Hamden

Studio Couches
Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury

Super Refractories
Mullite Refractories Company The Shelton

Surface Metal Raceway & Fittings
Wiremold Company The Hartford

Surgical Dressings
Acme Cotton Products Co Inc East Killingly
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Surgical Rubber Goods
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Swaging Machinery
Fenn Mfg Co The Newington

Switchboards
Distribution Assemblies Department, General Electric Co Plainville

Switchboards Wire and Cables
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Switches—Electric
General Electric Company Bridgeport

Synthetic Fabrics
American Felt Co Glenville

Tabulating Equipment—Manual
Denominator Company Inc Woodbury
Veeder-Root Incorporated Hartford

Tanks
Bigelow Company The (steel) New Haven
Comco Inc Div of Enthone Inc (steel, alloy and lined) New Haven
Connecticut Welders Inc (steel, alloy & lined) Wallingford
Norwalk Tank Co The South Norwalk
Rolock Inc (Alloy) Fairfield
Storts Welding Company (steel and alloy) Meriden

Tap Extractors
Walton Company The West Hartford

Tape
Russell Mfg. Co., The (woven cotton & glass insulating) Middletown

Tapes—Industrial Pressure Sensitive
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

Tape Recorders
Conn Telephone & Electric Corp Meriden

Taps
Hanson-Whitney Company The Hartford
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc West Hartford

Tarred Lines
Brownell & Co Inc Moodus

Telemetering Instruments
Bristol Co The Waterbury

Television—Radio
Junior Screw Machine Products Inc West Haven

Testers-Insulation
McNeal J D New Haven

Testers—Insulation Wire & Cable
Davis Electric Company Wallingford

Testers—Nondestructive, Ultrasonic
Sperry Products Inc Danbury

Textile Printing Gums
Polymer Industries Inc Springdale

Textile Processors
American Dyeing Corporation (rayon, acetate, nylon, dacron, other synthetics) Rockville

Thermometers
Bristol Co The (recording and automatic control) Waterbury
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Stratford

Thin Gauge Metals
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The Thomaston
Thinsheet Metals Co The (plain or tinned in rolls) Waterbury

Thread
American Thread Co The Willimantic
Belding Heminway Corticelli Putnam
Max Pollack & Co Inc Groton and Willimantic
Wm Johl Manufacturing Co Mystic

Thread Chasers
Geometric Tool Division, Greenfield Tap & Die Corp New Haven

Thread Gages
Hanson-Whitney Company The Hartford
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc West Hartford

Thread Milling Machines
Hanson-Whitney Company The Hartford
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc West Hartford

Thread Rolling
Bland Burner Co., The, Thread Products Div. Hartford

Thread Rolling Machinery
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford

Threading Machines
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The (double end automatic) Bridgeport

Timers, Interval
A W Haydon Co The Waterbury
H C Thompson Clock Co The Bristol
Cramer Controls Corporation The Centerbrook
Rhodes Inc M H Hartford

Timing Devices
B & N Tool & Engineering Co (development and model work) Oakville
Cramer Controls Corporation The Centerbrook
A W Haydon Co The Waterbury
Lux Clock Manufacturing Company Waterbury
Rhodes Inc M H Hartford
Seth Thomas Clocks Thomaston
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

Timing Devices & Time Switches
A W Haydon Co The Waterbury
Lux Clock Manufacturing Company Waterbury
M H Rhodes Inc Hartford

Tinning
Thinsheet Metals Co The (non-ferrous metals in rolls) Waterbury
Wilcox-Crittenden Div North & Judd Mfg Co Middletown

Tires
Armstrong Rubber Company The West Haven

Tokens
Scovill Manufacturing Company (bus, street car and subway fare) Waterbury

Tool Bits
Thompson & Son Co The Henry G. New Haven

Tool Chests
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The Willimantic

Tool Hardening
Commercial Metal Treating Co Bridgeport

Tools
B & N Tool & Engineering Co (dies, jigs, fixtures, sub-press and progressive) Oakville
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (rubber workers) 141 Brewery St New Haven

Tools & Dies
C & H Mfg Co Inc Watertown
Lambro Tool-Die & Mfg Co Bridgeport
Metropolitan Tool & Die Hartford
Moore Special Tool Co Bridgeport
Swan Tool & Machine Co The Hartford

Tools, Dies & Fixtures
Greist Mfg Co The New Haven

Tools, Dies, Jigs & Fixtures
Joma Tool Co Wolcott
Lyons Tool & Die (modelwork, jig boring) Meriden
Otterbein Co J A Middletown
Telke Tool & Die Mfg Co New Britain

Tools, Fixtures, Gauges
Fredericks Tool Co J F West Hartford

Toroidal Winding Machines
Boesch Mfg Co Inc Danbury

Totalizers
Reflectone Corporation The Stamford

Toys
Geo S Scott Mfg Co The Wallingford
Gilbert Co The A C New Haven
Gong Bell Co The East Hampton
N N Hill Brass Co The East Hampton
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

Transformers
Berkshire Transformer Corp The New Milford
Dano Electric Company Winsted

Trucks—Commercial
Metropolitan Body Company (International Harvester truck chasis and "Metro" bodies) Bridgeport

Trucks—Industrial
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

Truck—Lift
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

Trucks—Skid Platforms
Excelsior Hardware Co The (lift) Stamford

Tube Bending
Donahue Mfg Co Inc Watertown

Tube Clips
H C Cook Co The (for collapsible tubes) 32 Beaver St Ansonia
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (for collapsible tubes) Derby

Tube Fittings
Scovill Manufacturing Company (UNIFLARE flared tube and LOXIT compression tube) Waterbury

Tubers
Standard Machinery Co The (tubers for both rubber and plastic industries) Mystic

Tubes—Collapsible Metal
Sheffield Tube Corp The New London (Advt.)

Tubing
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Company (brass and copper) Bridgeport
G & O Manufacturing Co (finned) New Haven
Scoville Manufacturing Company (Brass and Copper) Waterbury 91

Tubing—Flexible Metallic
American Brass Co Metal Hose Branch Waterbury

Tubing—Heat Exchanger
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91

Tumbling Barrels and Accessories
Wheeler Company The G. E. New Haven

Tumbling Equipment & Supplies
Esbec Barrel Finishing Corp Byram

Tumbling Service
Esbec Barrel Finishing Corp Meriden

Turntables
Macton Machinery Company Inc (industrial & display) Stamford

Typewriters
Royal Typewriter Co Inc Hartford
Underwood Corporation Hartford

Typewriters—Portable
Royal Typewriter Company Inc Hartford
Underwood Corporation Hartford

Typewriter Ribbons and Supplies
Royal Typewriter Company Inc Hartford
Underwood Corporation Hartford and Bridgeport

Ultrasonic Processing Equipment
General Ultrasonics Co The Hartford

Underclearer Rolls
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

Vacuum Bottles and Containers
American Thermos Products Co Norwich

Vacuum Cleaners
Electrolux Corporation Old Greenwich
Spencer Turbine Co The Hartford

Valves—Automobile Tire
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport

Valves
Norwalk Valve Company (sensitive check valves) South Norwalk

Valves—Aircraft
Bridgeport Thermostat Div Robertshaw—Fulton Controls Co Milford

Valves—Radiator Air
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport

Valves—Relief & Control
Beaton & Caldwell Mfg Co New Britain

Valves—Safety & Relief
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Stratford

Vanity Boxes
Bridgeport Metal Goods Mfg Co Bridgeport
Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co Thomaston
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury

Varnishes
Staminite Corp The New Haven

Velvets
American Velvet Co (owned and operated by A Wimpfheimer & Bro Inc) Stonington
Leiss Velvet Mfg Co Inc The Willimantic

Venetian Blinds
Findell Manufacturing Company Manchester
Jennings Company The S Barry New Haven
New England Shade & Blind Co Inc Durham

Ventilating Systems
Colonial Blower Company Plainville

Vertical Shapers
Pratt & Whitney Co Inc West Hartford

Vibrators—Pneumatic
Branford Co The (industrial) New Haven

Vinyl Extrusion & Moulding Compounds
Electronic Rubber Co Stamford

Vises
Charles Parker Co The Meriden
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Quick-Action Vises) Newington
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The (Combination Bench Pipe) Willimantic

Wall Paper
Stamford Wall Paper Co Inc Stamford

Washers
American Felt Co (felt) Glenville
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (all materials) Middletown
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
Humphrey Fabricating Corp Unionville
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass & copper) Thomaston
J H Rosenbeck Inc Torrington
Saling Manufacturing Company (made to order) Unionville

Washers—Felt
American Felt Co Glenville
Chas W House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) Unionville

Watches
E Ingraham Co The Bristol
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

Water Deionizers
Penfield Mfg Co Meriden

Water Heaters
Whitlock Manufacturing Co The (instantaneous & storage) Hartford

Water Heaters—Electric
Bauer & Company Inc Hartford

Water Heaters—Gas or Kerosene
Holyoke Heater Corp of Conn Inc Hartford

Waxes
Harrison Company The A S (and other protective coatings) South Norwalk

Waxes—Floor
Fuller Brush Co The Hartford

Webbing
Russell Mfg. Co., The (crash barrier for airplanes) Middletown

Wedges
Saling Manufacturing Company (hammer & axe) Unionville

Welding
Aircraft Welding & Mfg Co Inc (aluminum, stainless steel, magnesium) Hartford
Connecticut Welders Inc (fabrication & repairs) Wallingford
Farrel-Birmingham Company Inc Ansonia
G E Wheeler Company (Fabrication of Steel & Non-Ferrous Metals) New Haven
Industrial Welding Company (Equipment Manufacturers—Steel Fabricators) Hartford

Welding—Lead
Connecticut Welders Inc (tanks & coils) Wallingford
Storts Welding Company (tanks and fabrication) Meriden

Welding Rods
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport
Bristol Brass Co The (brass & bronze) Bristol

Wells
Church Co The Stephen B Seymour

Wheels—Industrial
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

Wicks
American Felt Co Glenville
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (felt, asbestos) Middletown
Holyoke Heater Corp of Conn Inc Hartford

Wiffle Ball
Wiffle Ball Inc The New Haven

Window & Door Guards
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
Smith Co The John P New Haven

Window Shades
New England Shade & Blind Co Inc Durham

Wiping Cloths
Federal Textile Corporation New Haven

Wire
American Brass Company The Waterbury
Atlantic Wire Co The (steel) Branford
Bartlett Hair Spring Wire Co The (hair spring) North Haven
Bridgeport Brass Company (brass and silicon bronze) Bridgeport
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass & bronze) Bristol
Driscoll Wire Co The (steel) Shelton
Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated & enameled magnet) Winsted
Platt Bros & Co The (zinc wire)
P O Box 1030 Waterbury
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass, bronze, nickel silver) Thomaston
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silver) Waterbury 91

Wire and Cable
Continental Wire Corp (for industrial and military applications) Wallingford
General Electric Company (for residential, commercial and industrial applications) Bridgeport
Rockbestos Products Corporation (all asbestos, mining, shipboard and appliance applications) New Haven

Wire Arches & Trellises
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
John P Smith Co The
423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Wire Baskets
Wiretex Mfg Inc (Industrial, for acid, heat, treating and degreasing) Bridgeport

Wire Cloth
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
C O Jeliff Mfg Co The (all metal, all meshes) Southport
Pequot Wire Cloth Co Inc Norwalk
Rolock Inc (Alloy) Fairfield
Smith Co The John P New Haven

Wire Dipping Baskets
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
John P Smith Co The
423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Wire Drawing Dies
Waterbury Wire Die Co The Waterbury

Wire Forming Machinery
Torrington Manufacturing Company The Torrington

Wire Formings
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington
Master Engineering Company West Cheshire
North & Judd Manufacturing Co New Britain
Peck Spring Co Plainville
Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co The Torrington
Verplex Company The Essex

Wire Forms
Barnes Co The Wallace Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol
Bristol Spring Manufacturing Co Plainville
Central Spring Co. (short run orders) Terryville
Colonial Spring Corporation The Hartford
Connecticut Spring Corporation The Hartford
Foursome Manufacturing Co Bristol
Gemco Manufacturing Co Inc Southington
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville
New England Spring Mfg Co Unionville
Peck Spring Co Plainville
Templeman Co D R Plainville
Terryville Manufacturing Co Terryville

Wire Goods
American Buckle Co The (overall trimmings) West Haven
Patent Button Co The Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order) Waterbury 91

Wire Partitions
Hartford Wire Works Co The Hartford
John P Smith Co The
423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Wire Products
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville
Peck Spring Co Plainville
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (to order) Thomaston

Wire Reels
A H Nilson Mach Co The Bridgeport

Wire Rings
American Buckle Co The (pan handles and tinners' trimmings) West Haven
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville
Peck Spring Co Plainville
Templeman Co D R Plainville

Wire—Specialties
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven

Wiring Devices
Harvey Hubbell Inc Bridgeport

Wood Scrapers
Fletcher-Terry Co The Forestville

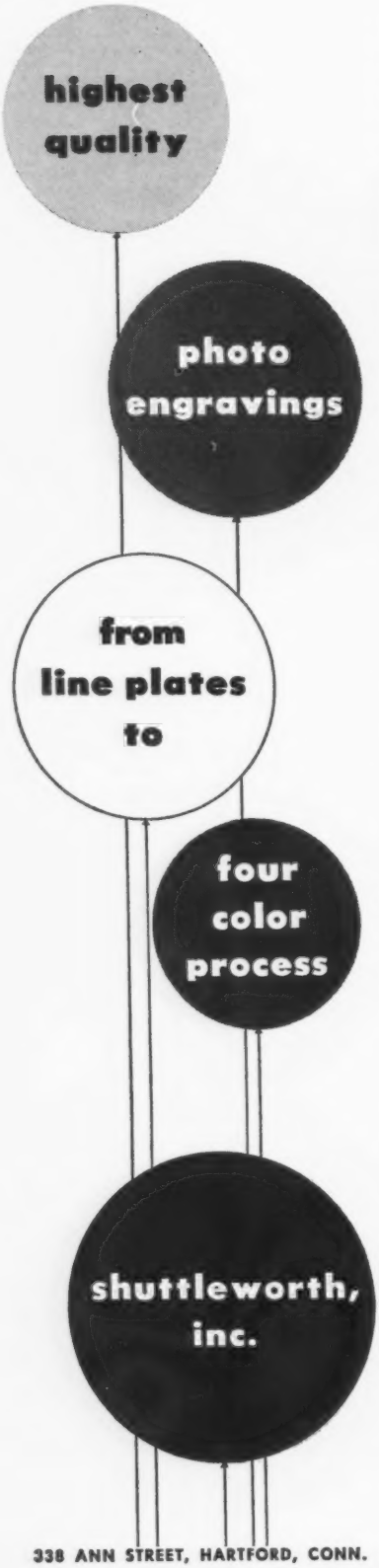
Woodwork
C H Dresser & Sons Inc (Mfg all kinds of woodwork) Hartford
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford

Woven Felts—Wool
Chas W House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant) Unionville

Yarns
Aldon Spinning Mills Corporation The (fine-wollen and specialty) Talcottville
Ensign-Bickford Co The (jute-carpet) Simsbury
Hartford Spinning Incorporated (Wollen, knitting and weaving yarns) Unionville

Zinc
Platt Bros & Co The (ribbon, strip and wire)
P O Box 1030 Waterbury

Zinc Castings
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven (Advt.)



338 ANN STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.

Book News

♦ HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR JOB, by Eugene Carr. Coward McCann, Inc., N. Y., c1956.

An excellent little book which should be of value to the present jobholder by helping him to adopt a practical philosophy of work, and to the young men and women graduating from school and earning a living for the first time.

♦ INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, by Georges Friedmann. The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., c1956.

A translation of a work originally published in French in 1947. The author has made a survey of the problems arising from the increasing automation of industry—such matters as monotony, fatigue, physical safety and job satisfaction. Scholarly and well documented.

♦ THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY FOR LEADERSHIP, by Donald A. and Eleanor C. Laird. McGraw-Hill, New York, c1956.

An analysis of the basic findings of 22 civilian and military centers doing research on human relations in leadership. The technical terms now being used in this field have been replaced by everyday business words.

♦ HOW AM I DOING? By Robert F. Moore. B. C. Forbes & Sons, New York, c1952.

A practical guide for the executive, whether older or younger, who has a strong urge to go places. It will help him to plan his course with skill, and head successfully in the direction he has chosen.

♦ EFFECTIVE PERSONNEL SELECTION PROCEDURES, by C. Harold Stone and William E. Kendall, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1956.

A manual which tries to bridge the gap between books which give a general coverage of all phases of personnel administration, and those presenting exhaustive studies of just one aspect. Should be helpful both to the new personnel man and the experienced administrator.

♦ GUARANTEED WAGE AND SUPPLEMENTARY UNEMPLOYMENT PAY PLANS, by S. Herbert Unterberger. Commerce Clearing House, New York, c1956.

A brief but valuable aid to the man who has to consider a guaranteed wage plan for his employees. Part II gives the actual operation of a guaranteed wage pay plan and incorporates the experiences of specific companies and unions.

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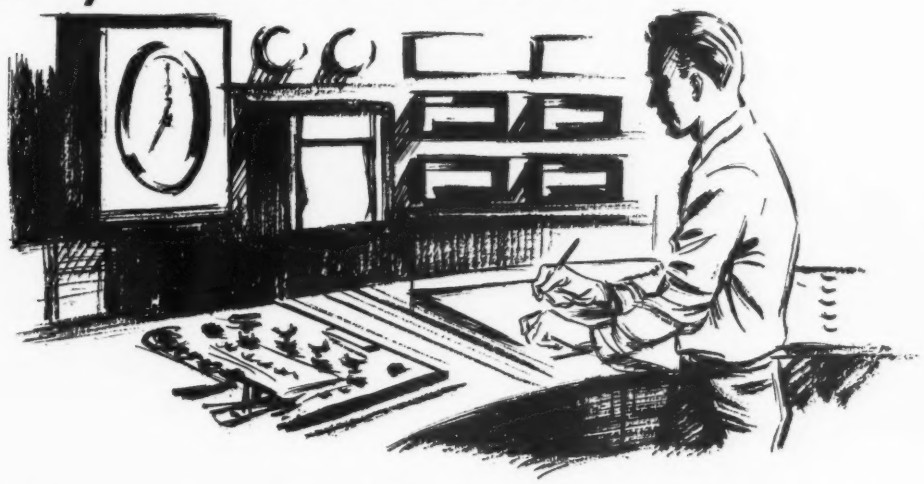
How a Utility Man in Middletown



helps a production worker in Ansonia

CONNECTICUT'S INTERCONNECTED ELECTRIC COMPANIES

The electricity from any of the generating stations in the state may help practically anyone at any location in Connecticut.

This is one of the functions of the interconnected system of the Connecticut utility companies.

Investment and operating economies result from interconnected operations and help combat constantly rising prices.

The most advantageous locations for new stations can be selected to serve the demand. Generating units sized to meet the over-all state requirements. This procedure allows for installation and use of larger, more efficient units.

It allows your electric company to provide more electricity as you need it, economically and reliably. It furnishes reserve capacity so units can be shut down for inspection, maintenance or other reasons without interrupting the flow of electricity to you.

Anyone who uses electricity to illuminate something, to move something or to heat something receives the benefits of this interconnected system. Always remember industrial consultants from your electric company are on hand to help you take full advantage of the reliable and economical electric service supplied through the interconnected system.

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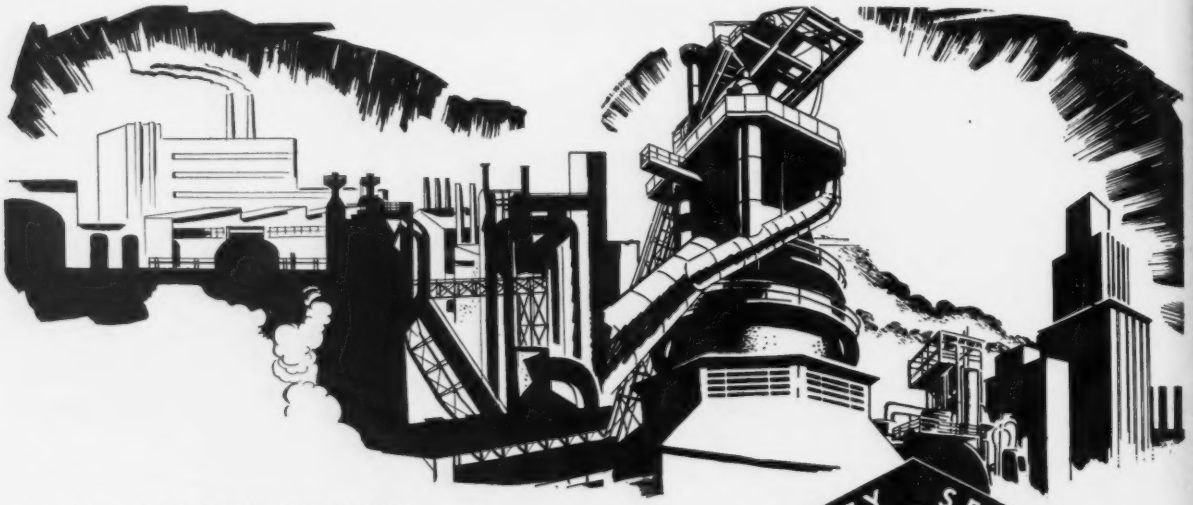
The Connecticut Power Company
The Hartford Electric Light Company
The Housatonic Public Service Company
The United Illuminating Company

Spring and Summer are Important Fuel Months Too!....



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